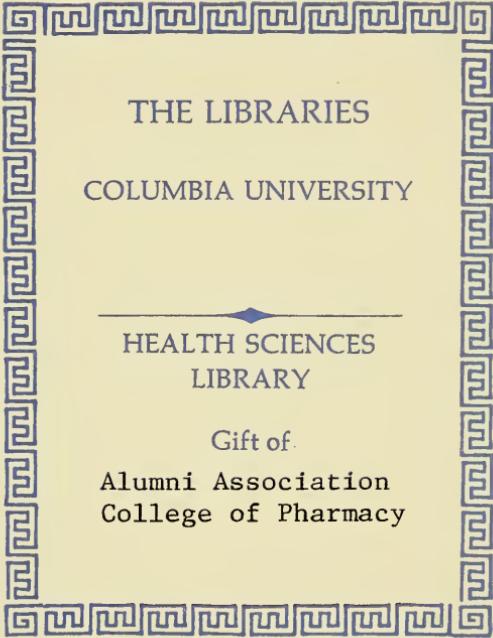




Columbia University
in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

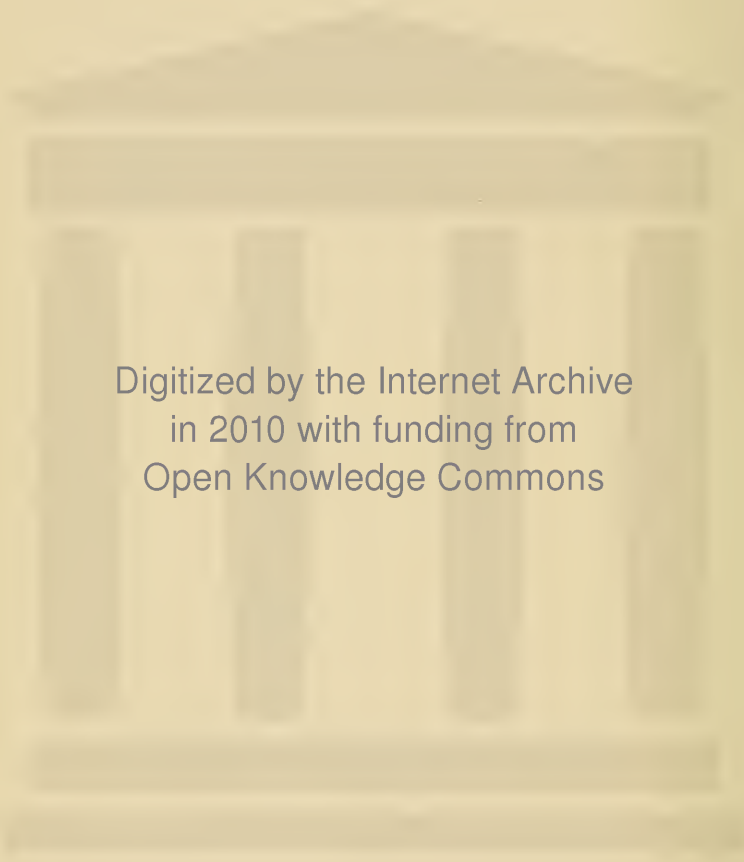
1907



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Columbia University
in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
TO THE
TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

For the Year Ending June 30, 1907

NEW YORK
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY
1907

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

To the Trustees:

The President submits herewith his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. Accompanying the report of the President are the reports of the several administrative officers of the University, which describe in detail the work of the year.

During the year, both St. Paul's Chapel and Hamilton Hall, full mention of which was made in the last Annual Report, were opened with appropriate ceremonies. New
Buildings St. Paul's Chapel was formally dedicated to its noble use, with an impressive service, on Sunday, February 3, 1907, at which time the building was filled to its utmost capacity with officers, students and alumni of the University and their friends. At that time it was permitted to make known the names of the generous donors of the building, Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes and Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, and to unveil an appropriate tablet commemorating their gift. The secret of the donors having been faithfully kept for so long a period, it is an added pleasure to be able now publicly to record the University's deep sense of obligation

to them for a gift which is quite unique in kind and which has truly limitless possibilities of influence.

On the opening day of the second half-year, Hamilton Hall was thrown open for use by the officers and students of Columbia College. The alumni, in large numbers, responded to an invitation to visit the building. Hamilton Hall is spacious, well-planned, and admirably adapted to its purpose. One of the main problems which has confronted Columbia College for a quarter of a century is now definitely solved by the erection and use of this fine building.

Gifts The gifts received during the year have been many. The total amount of the gifts received in money is \$459,070.68.

In memory of the late Henry Bergh and to establish a foundation the income of which shall be used to inculcate a spirit of kindness and consideration toward the lower animals, an anonymous donor gave, in June last, the sum of \$100,000. Steps have already been taken to study ways and means of making the wisest and most practical use of the sum thus placed at the disposal of the Trustees.

In the course of the year Mr. Samuel Sloan of New York caused to be erected in front of the Library Building two beautiful torchères in memory of his son, the late William Simpson Sloan, of the Class of 1882.

An anonymous donor provided the funds to make possible the completion and operation of the fountains in South Court.

The Class of 1880 generously gave the wrought-iron gates for Hamilton Hall.

The Class of 1882, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, gave two torchères to stand in front of the School of Mines Building, and a beautiful window in memory of Alexander Hamilton was placed in the College Study in Hamilton Hall.

These, and the many other generous gifts received during the year, have been duly accepted by the Trustees with an expression of appreciation and thanks, and they are recorded in detail in the report of the Treasurer (pages 206-209).

The sum total of the gifts in money received during the year by the several corporations included in the University is as follows :

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Totals
To establish Trust Funds	\$107,751.72	\$105,000.00	\$402,150.25	—	\$614,901.97
For Buildings and Grounds	273,702.00	110,000.00	234,900.00	—	618,602.00
For Payment of Debt.....	—	—	—	—	—
For Current Interest on the Debt.....	—	—	—	—	—
For Immediate Use.....	77,616.96	21,724.40	27,745.47	—	127,086.83
	<u>\$459,070.68</u>	<u>\$236,724.40</u>	<u>\$664,795.72</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$1,360,590.80</u>

The grand total of gifts in money to the several corporations included in the University for each of the last six years is as follows :

1901-02.....	\$1,082,581.02
1902-03.....	1,721,895.06
1903-04.....	1,783,138.18
1904-05 :.....	1,960,247.87
1905-06.....	1,299,909.78
1906-07.....	1,360,590.80
Total.....	<u>\$9,208,362.71</u>

For the purpose of comparison with the statistics of the previous years, the state of the University on June 30, 1907, is set forth in the following tables. There has been no addition to the site of the University during the year.

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy (Excluding the Horace Mann School)	Total (Excluding Duplicates 1907-06)	
The Teaching Staff						
Professors.....	143	20	26	7	143	134
Adjunct Professors.	47	7	9	1	47	51
Clinical Professors and Lecturers....	19	..	..	..	19	18
Instructors.....	87	8	26	4	113	105
Demonstrators.....	12	..	..	..	12	11
Assistant Demon- strators .....	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tutors	39	10	7	1	46	43
Curators	2	..	..	..	2	2
Lecturers and other special officers of instruction	45	15	9	..	53	45
Assistants	62	7	12	..	79	62
Clinical Assistants..	67	..	..	..	67	70
Total	523	67	89	13	581	544
Administrative offi- cers	19	8	11	5	27	25
Emeritus officers...	15	..	..	1	15	14
Total	557	75	100	19	623	583

During the academic year 1906-07, 817 degrees and 219 diplomas were conferred, as follows:

Bachelor of Arts, Columbia College.....	113
Bachelor of Science, Columbia College.....	8
Bachelor of Arts, Barnard College.....	76
Bachelor of Laws	75

Doctor of Medicine.....	93	
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	8	
Doctor of Pharmacy.....	4	
Engineer of Mines.....	31	
Civil Engineer.....	20	
Electrical Engineer.....	16	
Mechanical Engineer.....	14	
Bachelor of Science.....	116	
In Architecture.....	7	
In Chemistry.....	6	
In Education.....	103	
Master of Arts.....	193	
Doctor of Philosophy.....	42	
Honorary Degrees.....	8	
	<hr/>	817

Diplomas in Education :

Bachelor's Diploma.....	104	
Special Diploma.....	59	
Master's Diploma.....	51	
Doctor's Diploma.....	5	
	<hr/>	219
Total degrees and diplomas granted.....		1,036
Number of individuals receiving them.....		884

Conferred by the New York College of Pharmacy :

Graduate in Pharmacy.....	90	
Doctor of Pharmacy.....	29	
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	8	
	<hr/>	127

The enrolment of students as compared with that for the preceding year was as follows:

The Student Body

Under the University Corporation:

		Gain.	Loss.
Columbia College.....	638	49	—
Students of Applied Science.....	537	—	43
Students of Law.....	264	—	22
Students of Medicine.....	381	—	56

		Gain.	Loss.
Graduate Students of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science....	877	16	—
Architecture	106	—	1
Music	31	—	2
Students at Summer Session of 1906..	1,041	23	—
Total (excluding 278 duplicates) ..	3,597	—	27
Barnard College.....	419	29	—
Teachers College.....	743	—	122
College of Pharmacy.....	247	—	106
	5,006		
Less Double Registration.....	154		
Net Total	4,852	—	112
Extension Students.....	2,719	—	113

The report of the Registrar indicates with remarkable completeness the very cosmopolitan character of the student membership of the University, and plainly shows in what close relations Columbia stands to scores, and even hundreds of educational institutions in all parts not only of the United States, but of the world.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY

(The figures for real estate given in the following tables are the assessed valuations on the records of the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New York.)

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College ¹	College of Pharmacy	Totals
Property owned, June 30, 1907 :					
1. Occupied for Educational purposes	\$7,850,000.00	\$525,000.00	\$1,795,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$10,295,000.00
2. Held for Investment.....	18,662,801.00	726,419.59	1,093,039.85	—	20,482,260.44
Total.....	\$26,512,801.00	\$1,251,419.59	\$2,888,039.85	\$125,000.00	\$30,777,260.44
Outstanding Debt.....	\$3,267,000.00	\$37,417.61	\$1,470.89	\$90,000.00	\$3,395,888.50
Annual Budget for 1907-08 :					
1. For Educational Administration and Instruction.....	\$1,231,035.73 ²	\$113,875.00	\$418,939.00	\$28,104.00	\$1,791,953.73
2. For Interest on Debt.....	87,930.00	—	—	4,050.00	91,980.00
Total.....	\$1,318,965.73	\$113,875.00	\$418,939.00	\$32,154.00	\$1,883,933.73
Income for 1906-07 :					
From Fees of Students	\$507,714.25	\$60,037.49	\$321,215.40	\$37,582.09	\$926,549.23
From Rents.....	417,333.32	—	—	—	417,333.32
From Interest.....	199,417.98	33,773.49	28,048.28	—	261,269.75
From Miscellaneous Sources	135,255.45	14,935.71	12,030.86	—	182,222.02
Total	\$1,259,751.00	\$108,746.69	\$361,294.54	\$37,582.09	\$1,767,374.32

¹ Including cost and income of the Horace Mann School for 1906-07.

² This includes by duplication the amount paid in salaries to officers of instruction in Barnard College, \$77,850.

From the report of the Treasurer (page 233), it will be seen that for the year ending June 30, 1907, the deficiency in the cost of maintaining the educational work of the University reached the large sum of \$58,109.09. This sum is exclusive of the interest charge of \$88,049.81. Naturally, this result is ground for grave concern. It points once more and with new emphasis to the undeniable fact that Columbia University is not sufficiently endowed to carry on the work which has been laid upon it. The cost of instruction is constantly increasing and the number of students grows steadily larger. As was shown in detail in the last Annual Report, the salaries paid to the teaching staff are far from what they should be. Much that is urgently demanded is either not undertaken at all or is insufficiently provided for. It is within the mark to say that an additional free income of \$100,000 a year is an absolute necessity if the University is not to restrict its educational opportunities. No effort must be spared to provide this sum, for without it we must face grave embarrassment in the immediate future.

During the year the Finance Committee and the Trustees gave prolonged consideration to the question of the corporate debt. It had been confidently hoped that this debt, amounting approximately to \$3,000,000, which had been necessarily and wisely incurred in the purchase and development of the site on Morningside Heights, would be met by gifts

from those who appreciated what the University had done and is doing. Inasmuch, however, as no considerable amounts applicable to the reduction of the debt had been received by the Trustees, it became necessary to determine how the debt could be extinguished by the use of the existing resources of the corporation. After studying the question in all its aspects, the Trustees, on June 3, 1907, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and is hereby requested to take the necessary measures to provide for the payment of the outstanding debt by an issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000, to bear interest at not more than 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be finally payable on or before July 1, 1940, and to be secured by a mortgage upon the Upper Estate or any part thereof, with the obligation that on July 1, 1911, and annually thereafter, the College will, out of the rents of the mortgaged property, pay the principal in installments of \$100,000.

In connection with the consideration of this resolution, a forecast of the financial condition of the corporation was made which indicates that, by confining the expenditures for education within the limits at present fixed, the Trustees will be able for the year 1907-08 and thereafter, to meet the annual interest on the debt without borrowing, and after 1910-11 to reduce the principal sum of the debt by \$100,000 each year. By the operation of this policy, the debt will be extinguished in the

year 1940, and each year after 1911 the sum of \$4,000 now paid annually in interest will be set free for educational use. The Trustees have therefore themselves assumed this heavy burden of debt, but, in order to extinguish the debt, they must have aid in carrying on the educational work of the University.

So much has been said, and so often said, in previous reports concerning the need of new endowment, that there is little use in repeating those statements here. It is desirable, however, that once more the fact be placed on record that the endowment of Columbia University is too small, by several millions of dollars, to enable it to meet its educational obligations, to say nothing of extending those obligations in ways and by methods that are commendable and desirable.

The last Annual Report recorded the establishment in the University of Berlin of the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship of American History and Institutions, as well as the establishment in Columbia University of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professorship of German History and Institutions. The experience of a single year has been amply sufficient to justify these two educational experiments. Professor Burgess as first incumbent of the Roosevelt Professorship has completed a year of service at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Leipzig, which has met with the unqualified approbation of

German scholars as well as that of the organs of German public opinion. By reason of his own generous foresight and labor, the beginnings have been made for an American Institute in the University of Berlin, admirably housed through the kind provision made for it by the Prussian Ministry of Education. Hardly less important than Professor Burgess's formal academic lectures, were his lectures before the Staatswissenschaftliche Vereinigung at Berlin and at Cologne, his less formal addresses at Vienna and elsewhere, and his close personal association with the leading representatives of German scholarship and public life. Nothing that could aid Professor Burgess in the task which he had undertaken, or which could promote the purposes for which the chair was established, was left undone by either the German Emperor or the German people. As a result it is now securely established beyond peradventure. That there is a deep scholarly interest among German students and the German people in problems of American history and American development; that formal instruction in regard to those problems can best be given by a competent American scholar in the language which the students best understand; and that such instruction properly given and sympathetically received forges a new link of friendship and sympathy between the two peoples, are now clearly demonstrated.

The public aspect of the professorship is not less important than its academic aspect. It is

because universities are independent organs and representatives of public opinion, and because they are free from many of the limitations and trammels that surround formal diplomatic intercourse between governments, that they and their representatives can be most effective and most helpful in bringing the civilized nations of the earth nearer together. The study of what has been accomplished by Professor Burgess during his year of service, will show plainly how widely these two endowed professorships differ from the not infrequent examples of international professorial exchange, which have been customary for a number of years. The influence of such exchange, when undertaken in the ordinary way, is, particularly if the visiting scholar gives instruction in his own language, almost personal in its limitations. To add to the teaching body of a great university a foreign scholar to give instruction for a year in Greek, in physics or in mathematics, is agreeable and interesting enough, as many American universities know; but the task of providing definite systematic instruction over a period of years in the civilization of a given people and in the language that the students of another people best understand, is a wholly different matter. It is this last which the Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm Professorships are established to provide. They have but little in common with what is generally called the "exchange of professors."

Professor Schumacher of the University of

Bonn was in residence at Columbia University during the first half-year as Kaiser Wilhelm professor, and that he was unable to extend his period of service was a matter of great regret. His lectures were well attended and most enthusiastically received. His successor in the chair is Professor Leonhard, the distinguished Professor of Law in the University of Breslau, who is now in residence, offering regular instruction and occupying a seat in the Faculties of Law and Political Science.

So soon as Kent Hall can be completed and made ready for use, adequate provision should be made, perhaps in the Library Building, for the installation of a Germanic Institute similar to the American Institute already mentioned which is now growing up at Berlin. The incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professorship would make that Institute the center of his activity and influence. There would be gathered the books and other material to assist him in his work and to illustrate it. We should strive to provide for the Kaiser Wilhelm Professor as adequate and as dignified a place in which to carry on his work as the Prussian Government has provided for the incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship.

The Columbia University Press, which was organized in 1893, published its first book in 1894, and consequently completes this year the thirteenth year of its activity. During this

period it has issued, with its imprint, 72 volumes distributed widely over the field of scholarship, to which each in its particular way has been a recognized, and often a widely recognized, contribution. In this period its publishing agents, the Macmillan Company, have sold, to the end of the fiscal year April 30, 1907, a total of 23,247 volumes. In addition, 8,432 volumes have been distributed for various purposes, so that no fewer than 31,679 volumes have gone out with the imprint of the Press of the University, under whose auspices it has been organized.

Columbia
University
Press

The Press, since by far the greater number of its volumes have been written by authors connected in one way or another with the University, has been a most valuable aid in making known in this country and abroad, where many of its volumes have gone, the character and extent of the work which is accomplished in the various fields of scientific inquiry at a representative American university.

It was the avowed belief of those who proposed the organization of the Press, as stated in their original communication to the Trustees of the University, that the imprint, "The Columbia University Press," would be to the advantage and honor of the institution. The experience of these thirteen years has abundantly justified this prediction.

In still other directions the Press has exerted an influence of undoubted weight and benefit

from within the University. It has been its object from the beginning to promote and encourage, so far as possible, the publication of works which in their particular way embody an actual contribution to the knowledge of the subject of which they treat, irrespective of their publishing value as a commercial undertaking. By the aid of the Press, it has been possible, in many cases, to secure the publication of scientific works of undoubted excellence, which on account of the narrow range of their interest could not be commercially profitable and consequently would not appeal to the general publisher. It is in this way particularly that a University Press may exert its best and widest influence. It benefits the scholar by bringing the results of his work to the attention of the world of scholars and encouraging him to further production, and it benefits science by making new material accessible to other students and specialists. It benefits the University by extending the usefulness for which it has been created. A University Press is at the present time not only an advantage, but a necessity in university development. Research work in all the great institutions of learning has created the positive need for university publication, and the Columbia University Press is now but one of a considerable number of similar foundations that have been organized to serve the ends mentioned.

At the close of its fiscal year, on April 30

last, the Columbia University Press entered upon a second important stage of its development. From the beginning of its activity the Macmillan Company have been the efficient publishing agents of the Press, and to its successful operation they have greatly contributed by their experience as publishers, and by their extended business connections. It became apparent in the last few years, however, that the Press had outgrown this mode of conducting its business. With the beginning of the new fiscal year the Macmillan Company were made sales agents only of the Press publications and the Press became its own publisher. This is a change that means much to the Press in its future development, since it removes it from its previous condition of dependence and places it upon a basis which it must hereafter maintain by its own efforts. This step will, it is hoped, contribute both to its present prestige and to its permanent growth. It is interesting to note that precisely this order of evolution has taken place in the Clarendon Press at Oxford, where the great institution of world-wide fame that now covers the whole field of printing and publishing has grown up from beginnings very like those here at Columbia.

The Press, however, under the new arrangement is more than ever in need of additional funds to realize to any full extent the measure of its usefulness, since its own capital of \$10,000 now constitutes its sole resources. From the beginning, the Press has been

obliged to restrict its operations from the lack of requisite capital, and if in the time since its organization it has accomplished much in the direction of its desired ends, under more favorable conditions it might have accomplished very much more.

The Press, as its founders hoped, has been in this first period of its history an important means of publishing the research work of the University. Through these years of experience it has felt its way to a condition of stability as a business undertaking and of great usefulness as an adjunct of education in its widest sense. With increased support it might still further extend its influence.

During the year the University Council voted that beginning in 1908, the annual Commencement will be held on the last Wednesday in May, instead of on the second Wednesday in June, as heretofore. In 1908, therefore, Commencement Day will fall on May 27.

The Statutes of the University provide that while the annual Commencement may be fixed by the University Council, the vacation shall not begin earlier than the second Wednesday in June, except by consent of the Trustees. The University Council, therefore, in altering the date of Commencement have not shortened the academic year. They have simply provided that hereafter there will be two examination periods at the close of the second half-year:

one beginning early in May for candidates for graduation at Commencement; the other beginning on the day following Commencement and extending to the second Wednesday in June, for all other students. The instruction of students not candidates for graduation will extend up to and include the day preceding Commencement.

One purpose of the change is to endeavor to bring Commencement at a time when, under the social and climatic conditions which prevail in New York, it will be more generally convenient than at present. Another purpose is to relieve the situation which at present compels the suspension of instruction, early in May, of all those students who are not candidates for graduation, in order to permit the examination of those who are to receive degrees at the ensuing Commencement. By extending the instruction of students up to the day before Commencement, the student who remains in the College or University three or four years will find his total period of instruction somewhat increased, for while that period will be shortened by a few days in the year when he is to be graduated, it will be increased by several days in each of the other years. There is no necessary reason why the Commencement exercise should come at the very close of the term, although this has always been the case. The University Council, however, have felt that there were distinct advantages in making the arrangement which has been adopted, and

they hope that its benefits will justify the change.

The College Faculty has been entirely reorganized during the year in accordance with a definite principle of constitution. This reorganization was made necessary in the interest of the College by reason of the developments and changes which the past twenty years have brought about. The effect of those developments and changes had been to destroy the homogeneity of the old College Faculty, to give seats in it to a number of professors whose main or sole interests were in some other part of the University's work, and to exclude from seats in it some whose work was primarily or entirely in the College. The alternative which confronted the Trustees was either to admit to seats in the College Faculty every officer of professorial rank who under existing arrangements gave instruction to College students, or to reconstitute the Faculty. Inasmuch as the former course would have resulted in making the Faculty consist of more than 100 members, and would have multiplied by at least three the number of those whose main or sole interests were elsewhere, it was not followed. The Faculty was reconstituted by assigning to it only those professors and adjunct professors who are chiefly or entirely engaged in giving collegiate instruction or who, for some personal or departmental reason, stand in close relation and sympathy

with the College work. The result is to make the College Faculty consist for the present year of thirty-seven members, in addition to the President and the Dean.

The College Faculty so reconstituted will now be able to give earnest and effective consideration to problems of discipline and instruction which are distinctively collegiate. It is hoped, therefore, that the relations between the College and the secondary schools may still further improve, that the methods of teaching undergraduate students may be subjected to criticism and revision, that the mode of conducting the mid-year and final examinations may be improved, and that a much closer relationship may be established between members of the Faculty and members of the undergraduate body. The consideration of these and other similar matters has already been vigorously begun by the new Faculty, and there is every reason to hope that marked improvement in the College teaching and in the College spirit will result.

This reorganization of the College Faculty, following closely upon the adoption of the new program of studies, the erection of Hamilton Hall, and the introduction of dormitory life, completes the foundation upon which the Columbia College of the next generation is to build. Since 1880 the work of the College has been in a more or less uncertain and troubled condition owing to the manifold and complex development which has been going on not only

in the College itself, but throughout the University. It has taken a quarter of a century to determine and define certain of the broader college problems and wider college relationships. These matters may now be regarded, for all practical purposes, as settled. The time has come, therefore, to undertake the intensive development of the college work and the close study of specifically college problems as they now present themselves. With a faculty which is in reality a college faculty, the means to this end are at hand.

There is a marked and healthy tendency among university teachers to lay less stress than formerly upon differences of opinion as to the relative value and importance of different subjects of study, and to devote more thought to questions connected with the most effective presentation to students of the subject-matter in any given part of the field of knowledge. It is the part of wisdom not only to permit, but to encourage, wide diversity of method on the part of university teachers, in order that the personality of each teacher may express itself most directly and most effectively in its contact with students. Methods of teaching are more largely dependent upon the individual teacher than is often realized, and while certain fundamental principles governing all teaching appear to be established as the result of study and experience, yet when an attempt is made to

carry uniformity into matters of detail the result is generally failure.

In those branches of natural science which afford opportunity for experiment as well as for observation, laboratory methods of teaching have gradually developed that are particularly excellent by reason of three characteristics. They bring the student in touch with concrete facts, they afford opportunity for the adaptation of the work to the needs and capacity of the individual student, and they bring student and teacher into close personal association.

These three characteristics of laboratory instruction might with some care be carried over to instruction in quite other subjects. The parrot-like repetition of passages memorized from a text has largely disappeared from college teaching and is not to be found in the universities. Unfortunately, however, the substitute which has been too often found for the old repetition from a text-book is the lecture system which has so largely characterized, and still characterizes, the work of the German university. Of lectures as a mode of imparting knowledge, Mr. Benson, in his delightful essays entitled *From a College Window*, truly says :

“They belong to the days when books were few and expensive ; when few persons could acquire a library of their own ; when lecturers accumulated knowledge that was not the property of the world ; when notes were labo-

riously copied and handed on ; when one of the joys of learning was the consciousness of possessing secrets not known to other men."

The value of the lecture as a method of instruction lies in the opportunity it affords for the expression of the personality of the teacher. Its limitations are due to the attempt to rely wholly upon the lecture for imparting the desired information. The lecture, if based upon a text or a syllabus in the hands of the hearers, of which text or syllabus the lecture is an exposition, or if accompanied with or followed by discussion of the material expounded, has great usefulness. Unfortunately, however, too many university teachers rely wholly upon the lecture, without any of these additional aids, and they are not always careful to see that their recommendations as to collateral reading and study are followed by the students. The result is that by the promiscuous use of the lecture system there is an enormous waste of power and a great loss of opportunity. The power of the teacher is largely wasted because under these circumstances he is able to reach and stimulate only the most intelligent and devoted students. There is a loss of opportunity because, by more personal and intimate methods of presenting the subject matter of instruction, the teacher might easily reach all the students who elect to follow his instruction. In some cases where the group of students attending any given academic exercise is small, a num-

ber of university teachers have hit upon very personal and almost ideal methods of giving their guidance and instruction. As soon, however, as the group becomes moderately large, there is a tendency to have recourse to the lecture alone, and the evils which have already been pointed out follow promptly in its train.

Undoubtedly, the university as a whole might do much to improve the methods of teaching followed by the staff of instruction. For example, it could, if means were at hand, provide for each department which deals with a literary, a linguistic, an historical, an economic, or a philosophical subject, equipment similar to that which is provided for the study of mathematics and the experimental sciences. It could bring together in one building or in one group of rooms the books and illustrative apparatus useful for the presentation of a given subject and thereby put the teachers of these subjects in very much the same position as that occupied by the teacher who has provided for his use a well-equipped laboratory.

It may be, too, that our university legislation is open to criticism for compelling each student to divide his attention among too many subjects of study. At the time when this legislation was adopted, there was fear lest in the newly organized university, students would specialize unduly. It is at least open to debate whether as a result of this legislation they are not now compelled to scatter their intellectual energies unprofitably.

The various activities and processes which, taken together, constitute what is known as **University Administration** the administration of the university, are not ends in themselves, but means. The end is the purpose or group of purposes for which the university exists. To the accomplishment of that end all administrative procedure should be subordinated, and the less conspicuous the administrative machinery, the more effectively is it serving its purpose. The history of the development of administrative procedure is not unlike the history of certain evolutionary processes. When a new need is felt, a new organ or instrument comes into existence to meet that need. This organ may be simple or complex, but the simpler it is the greater the likelihood of its being effective. A great many persons who are either naturally inefficient or who have become inefficient as a result of their own activities, are severely critical of persons or instrumentalities which perform their duties promptly and well. A university administration is efficient when it promotes, to the extent of its capacity, the effectiveness of each and every element in the educational system of the university and an increasing coöperation between them.

In a university so large and so many-sided as our own, there are an infinite number of details to be cared for, if the work of teaching and investigation is to go forward smoothly and without interruption. Many of these

details are best cared for by officers other than those of instruction, but not a few of them must, by reason of their character, fall to the lot of those who are members of the teaching staff of the university. It is entirely clear that the distribution of the resulting duties among the members of the teaching staff must be so arranged as to avoid overloading any single teacher or group of teachers, and yet so as to get the work done with the least expenditure of time and effort. Experience proves beyond cavil the wisdom of the opinion which Washington expressed in his letter of September 24, 1792, addressed to Henry Knox, Secretary of War¹:

"My observation," Washington wrote, "on every employment in life is, that, wherever and whenever one person is found adequate to the discharge of a duty by close application thereto, it is worse executed by two persons, and scarcely done at all if three or four are employed therein."

The assumption derived from the political views of the old English Whigs, that responsibility must be divided, and that every exercise of power must be checked and counterchecked, is quite false when applied to the administrative procedure of to-day. The sound principle, on the contrary, is the one which grants large responsibility to individual officers and then holds them to strict accountability for its discharge. Our developments of the past twenty-

¹ Writings of George Washington, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, XII.: 191.

five years have all been in this direction. The university correspondence, the registration of students, the admission of candidates to the various schools, the discipline of students, have all been committed to special agencies, usually individuals, and the work has in every case been increasingly well done.

By reason of these provisions for the administration of the university's business, the teachers and scholars are set free in increasing measure for the work which is peculiarly theirs. A great deal yet remains to be done, in order to reduce the burden of correspondence which rests upon not a few university teachers, but there are no funds at hand with which to do it. With this single exception almost all routine that can, in the nature of the case, be taken from the shoulders of the teaching staff, has been so taken. Wherever the administrative officers fall below the standard of effectiveness which they ought to reach, the failure is traceable, I think, in every case, to lack of funds with which to make provision for the work that is to be done.

During the past year or two a number of writers in the public press have expressed the opinion that in some way or other the university career is unfavorably affected by the methods of university administration that have been developed in the United States. The contrary is the case, at least so far as those institutions are concerned which may properly be taken as representative of the best that Amer-

ican development has yet reached. In those institutions the scholar of capacity has nothing to fear save the burden of the new obligations which increasing usefulness and expanding reputation bring to him. He is unrestricted in his liberty to teach what he likes and as he likes. He chooses, either directly or indirectly, his own subordinates and his own associates. He formulates, so far as he can impress his views and convictions upon his colleagues, the educational policies of the institution that he serves. As our civilization grows older and more regard is paid to those who know, he finds himself in an increasingly important and responsible position toward the public. Such books and apparatus as he requires for his personal studies and researches are provided not only liberally but lavishly to the limit of the funds at the disposal of the university corporation, and sometimes even beyond that limit. There never has been a time when the academic career was so attractive as it is to-day, and that hundreds of the best and most ambitious young men in America have chosen it and are choosing it, the rolls of the universities of the land clearly prove.

During the past two years four distinguished European scholars have accepted appointments as non-resident lecturers in physics.

During the year 1905-6 Professor Bjerknæs of the University of Stockholm, and Professor Lorentz of the University

Visiting
Lecturers
in Physics

of Leyden were in residence for several weeks each. During the academic year 1906-7, Professor Lummer of the University of Breslau, and Professor Larmor of the University of Cambridge were in residence in like manner.

In scope, in character and in object, the instruction given by these foreign scholars differed widely from the familiar courses of lectures by academic visitors and guests. Each scholar gave ten or twelve lectures of twice the usual length, and imparted to them a seriousness and a thoroughness that are almost impossible in shorter courses, and that would not be suitable for any students less advanced than those who heard them. By the aid of a syllabus of symbols, formulas and equations, printed for distribution at the time of each lecture, it was possible to concentrate into each of these courses an amount of material which it would ordinarily require a regular course for a half year to cover. Moreover, this material was cast in a form suited to the trained specialist. No others could follow the instruction which was given in a terminology unfamiliar, and which treated subjects beyond the range of experience and reflection of those who are not trained in modern physical concepts and processes. Each of these courses attracted a regular attendance of between thirty and forty teachers and students of physical science, and there were a number of teachers of physics in other academic institutions who attended a part of one or more of the courses. It was the

unanimous opinion of those who attended these lectures that the undertaking which Columbia University had entered upon was of distinct value for education in general and for the higher study of physics in particular.

The greatest advantage to follow from these lectures was that gained by the Department of Physics itself. It would be difficult to overestimate the leavening and stimulating influence of the presence of such men as Bjerknes and Lorentz, Lummer and Larmor upon the whole circle of those students and teachers with whom they came in such close and constant relation. The effect of their presence here is now showing itself in the work of the Department of Physics, and both the reputation and effectiveness of the department will thereby be enhanced. The lectures of each of the four scholars are published by the aid of the Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fund, and take their place as important contributions to the literature of mathematical physics.

From the report of the Director of the Summer Session it will be seen that the work of this branch of the University's **The Summer Session** activity has met with conspicuous success. This success is the well-earned result of careful organization and painstaking study of the needs of those students who are most likely to be able to take advantage of summer instruction. The steady growth in attendance, the widening of the field of instruction, and

the extremely satisfactory standard which is maintained, all indicate that in the work of our Summer Session we have been and are proceeding in accordance with the dictates of wisdom and sound policy. So far as our experience goes, it seems clear that a Summer Session of six weeks duration, separated by a suitable interval both from the academic work which ends in June and from that which begins in September, is best for teachers and students alike. It secures for the University most, if not all, of the advantages of the four quarter system, without its disadvantages. It enables the University to offer, and the students to secure, the benefits of concentrated instruction in a few subjects for a relatively short time. It draws to Columbia hundreds of serious and mature students from all parts of the country who prefer to spend their summer vacation amid the traditions and opportunities of a great city. It may safely be said that the Summer Session has become one of the University's most characteristic features and that it has been built upon the basis of sound principle.

The completion of Brooks Hall was the most noteworthy event of the year at Barnard College. That admirable building is now in use and has already demonstrated its value to the College. A very satisfactory number of students are in residence there, and Barnard can now appeal with confi-

dence to students at a distance from New York, who may feel sure that in electing to take advantage of the unrivalled educational opportunity which Barnard College offers, they will also find a comfortable home and the best of college spirit.

The year at Teachers College has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. The very large sum of \$402,150.25 has been added to the endowment of the College, and for the first time the annual deficiency in the cost of maintenance has been reduced to a point where it can, without too great effort, be provided for. The striking gift of \$400,000 to meet the cost of erecting a building to be devoted entirely to instruction in what is sometimes known as domestic economy or domestic science marks a new and long step forward in the broadening of the field of education and the preparation of teachers for their work. No one of the terms—domestic economy, domestic science, domestic art—is a satisfactory name for the field of instruction and investigation to be provided for in this new building. It still remains to find a term that will include all of these and yet more, and at the same time indicate the scientific basis upon which the work rests and its main academic relationships.

As was indicated in the last Annual Report,

the College of Pharmacy is still passing through a period of transition. The standard of work is being steadily raised and the reputation of the College grows satisfactorily year by year.

At the close of the academic year, Frederick Remsen Hutton, E.M., C.E., Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and George F. Fisher, Bursar, retired from the active service of the University.

Professor Hutton, whose service as instructor, adjunct professor, professor and dean had extended over thirty-one years, retires to devote himself to expert engineering service and to investigation. He carries with him the affectionate regard of the colleagues with whom he has so long been associated, as well as of the large number of students who had come under his instruction.

The connection of Mr. Fisher with the work of the University dates from 1864. In recent years he has discharged the duties of the new and responsible office of Bursar with conspicuous fidelity.

During the year the University has suffered severely by death. On March 22 last, Dr. George G. Wheelock, for sixteen years an active trustee of the University, died at his home in New York. Dr. Wheelock was graduated from Harvard College in 1860, and took his degree in

medicine from our own College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. From 1868-80 he was Lecturer in Physical Diagnosis at the Medical School. He then became Attending Physician at St. Luke's Hospital and at the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York. From 1885-91 Dr. Wheelock served as Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the latter year he was chosen a trustee of the University. Dr. Wheelock's service to the University over this long period of years, first as officer of instruction and later as trustee, was unselfish, unremitting and useful in high degree.

On November 8, 1906, Edmund Howd Miller, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, died at his father's residence, West Nyack, N. Y., in the thirty-seventh year of his age. Professor Miller had been in the service of the University since 1891, rising from the post of assistant in assaying through the grades of tutor, instructor and adjunct professor to the post of Professor of Analytical Chemistry, to which he was appointed in 1904. Professor Miller was a man of unusual breadth and strength of character, an original investigator of great promise, and a hard-working, clear-headed teacher, who won and held the respect and esteem of his associates and students alike.

John Krom Rees, Emeritus Professor of Astronomy, who had been compelled by reason of ill-health to retire from active service three years before, died at his home in New York on March 9, 1907. Professor Rees was but fifty-

five years of age when he died, but he was already one of the University's oldest servants. For twenty-one years he had been a professor in Columbia, and during the whole of that time he had borne with cheerful enthusiasm the heavy duties that fell to his lot. He found it necessary to create a Department of Astronomy, and he did so. By his own lucid teaching and his patient, painstaking observation and research, he drew about him a company of young scholars who, as the years passed, were a delight to him and a source of new strength to the scientific movement throughout the country. He caused his department to undertake the publication of the Rutherford star photographs, and he established the Summer Course in Geodesy, which has been of the greatest value in the training of engineers. He rendered glad service to the causes in which he was interested of many kinds and in many directions. He had worked long and generously for his Alma Mater, and his loss is no ordinary one.

Fitzhugh Townsend, Instructor in Electrical Engineering, died on December 11, 1906, at the age of thirty-four. Mr. Townsend was at the outset of a career full of promise, and his work as teacher and investigator in the field of electrical engineering was coming to be widely recognized and highly esteemed.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,

President

November 4, 1907

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR :

I beg to submit herewith my report upon the College for the academic year ending June 30, 1907.

The number of students registered during the year were 638 (twenty-eight entered in February, of whom nine were admitted to the Freshman class) as against 589 last year.

Their distribution, their ages at the beginning of the year, their residences, and other enrollment statistics are given in the report of the Registrar.

Of the members of the Freshman class, one **Enrollment** hundred and nine were admitted provisionally—that is, with entrance conditions to fulfil. Such students are held under probation till the end of the first half year. Just prior to the close of the probationary period the Dean considers the special reports made to him by heads of departments in the case of each conditioned student, and determines whether he is to be admitted to full standing, have his period of probation extended or be dropped from the roll.

Under this provision twenty-five were advanced to full standing at the end of the first half year; the others had their period of probation extended until the beginning of the next academic year. Ten members of the Freshman (first) class, ten of the Sophomore (second) class, nine of the Junior (third) class, three of the Senior (fourth or graduating) class, and five special students retired from the College during the year.

Under the wide privilege accorded candidates for admission in making the fifteen points required, of the one hundred and seventy-three students admitted to the Freshman class, thirty-five offered both Greek and Latin for entrance, one hundred and twelve offered Latin and not Greek, and twenty-six offered neither Greek nor Latin.

A table is here given containing the number of hours a week taken by the students in the several classes. Two of the Junior class, having gained 72 "points" (including all prescribed subjects), exercised their option of taking their two final years in the medical department of the University, and are not accounted for in the table. Of the Seniors, fourteen are unaccounted for, four having taken the full first-year course in medicine and ten the full first-year course in one of the Schools of Applied Science. Twenty-two members of the Senior class, some of whom elected also extra studies in the College, took the first-year course in Law, which is credited in the table with fifteen hours a week.

Hours a week	Freshman (173)	Sophomore (156)	Junior (131)	Senior (111)
12	1	..	..	1
13	1	..	..	..
14	9	1	6	5
15	24	10	5	26
16	48	18	7	7
17	38	25	13	9
18	35	36	24	10
19	14	23	11	8
20	2	24	19	14
21	..	5	14	6
22	1	7	15	2
23	..	2	9	3
24	..	..	6	6

The names of the recipients of the several prizes and honors of the year were given in the official program of the commencement exercises. The successful competitors for the five scholarships awarded upon the basis of entrance examinations are:

Alumni—Competitive—Louis Grossbaum, De Witt Clinton High School; standing, 87.82. Hewitt—Hermann Joseph

Muller, Morris High School; standing, 87.57. Brooklyn—Frederick Thomas Bowers, standing, 86.10; Irvin Reed Downs, standing, 74.78; and Abraham Maurice Amdursky, standing, 71.58; all from Boys' High School.

In the course of the year one hundred and twenty-one degrees were conferred, eight of them Bachelor of Science and the remainder Bachelor of Arts. Of those upon whom degrees were conferred, twenty finished the course in three years, one in a little over three years (completed the requirements in the summer) and six others in three and one-half years. One hundred and nine of the degrees were conferred at the Commencement on June 12; twelve of them had been previously conferred.

Degrees

Within two years there have been three official events of great significance to the College, and of much importance to the University, fixing, as they do, the status of the College in the general educational scheme, and settling a question that has been mooted in the University councils since the latter years of the late President Barnard. The three events referred to are:

Three Official Events

The reconstruction of the college program of studies and the reconstitution of the college faculty, both from the College point of view, and the completion of a noble building, erected and specifically set apart for the exclusive use of the College.

The opening for daily use, on the second of February last, of Hamilton Hall was not the least conspicuous event of the present academic year. The college was thereby relieved of a reproach under which it had suffered since the removal of the University to Morning-side Heights ten years ago, and was inducted into a beautiful home of its own not unworthy of its history. Hamilton Hall has infused new life into the College, has inspired officers and students alike with new pride in and affection for it, makes a strong appeal to the people at large by its external impressiveness, and its internal arrangements and equipment, adapted, as they are, to meet every need of the students and encourage them to make the best use of their time. It is an additional, and a necessary, declaration of the

Hamilton Hall and its Significance

settled policy of Columbia to preserve, and not to throw away, a priceless historical asset—the identity and (by consequence) the reasonable independence of the College, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of which was celebrated not long since, and whose annals are replete with public and private benefactions to this State and nation. Without a special building of its own and no expectation of one—whatever other indication of their purpose the Trustees might make—the College would inevitably sink in the estimation of its officers and students and alumni; it could make no appeal to the community as anything other than a very subordinate part of the corporation, useful chiefly as a sort of preparatory school for professional courses, and retained, in name, for sentimental reasons but in reality little regarded. Whereas with such a hall as has been given it, the College is shown in its true character, as an independent and valued part of the corporation, having its own special function to fulfil and, in common with every other part of the University, no more and no less, bound to discharge its own particular duty in such a way as to give strength and dignity to the whole.

The discussion of academic curricula adapted to the conditions and needs of modern life began vigorously under President Barnard, continued through the administration of President Low and, so far as Columbia is concerned and so far as such a matter can ever be settled, reached its conclusion two years ago under President Butler. The college program of studies adopted unanimously by the Faculty in 1905, and put into operation at the beginning of the academic year 1905-06, has behind it, therefore, a long and most interesting history, filled with tentative schemes, with advances and regressions, with educational controversies and dissertations of great value, involving, among other things, the question whether Columbia should not discontinue the original College and devote itself entirely to professional schools and university courses of study. The program of studies referred to recognizes and emphasizes the importance of a "liberal" education, as such education has, in substance though not in detail, been understood from time

**The
Program of
Studies**

immemorial—a general training in mind and character to enable a youth to enter, with credit to himself and advantage to the community, upon active and responsible life, or, if he desires to make specific preparation for a particular vocation, to fit him to do so with advantage. Prescribed studies fill largely the first two years of the course; the studies that are elective in these two years are of a general nature and so protected by prerequisites that they and the prescribed studies form a compact body of disciplinary work and fundamental preparation in the “liberal arts and sciences.” On the successful completion of these two years, any one of several courses is open to a student to complete the requirements for the academic degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science; he may continue a general course of letters or science or both combined; he may enter any one of the professional schools of the University, except the School of Law, and complete the first two years of that school; he may continue for a third year in general studies and then take, and pass successfully, the first-year course in the Law School. During his entire course, to the conferring of the degree of A.B. or B.S., he remains a student of the College, subject to its influence and amenable to its discipline. The College is thus a distinct and positive entity in the general scheme, with the definite purpose of seeing that every man who enters it shall, before receiving its diploma, have, for two years, a thorough training, through certain prescribed subjects and others closely allied to them, and a subsequent course of sufficient length and proper character to constitute, all together, the kind of discipline, and the amount of general and specific knowledge, to make of him, in a proper sense of the phrase, a liberally educated man. The “liberal education” thus provided for differs in its elements, but not in its purpose and effect, from that which a college has always been intended and conducted to give. Other means are used to the same end. There were formerly but three learned professions recognized, Theology, Law and Medicine, and the curricula of colleges, though not special in kind, were, in good part, constructed with reference to the real or supposed needs of those professions. The “learned” professions have

been increased in number many times, and all of them grow more extended and exacting in their demands and more "liberal" in their requirements. New learning has come, and is continually coming, and has enforced, and will continue to enforce, new adjustments of subjects and a multiplication of avenues leading to the same goal. Columbia College has, by its reconstructed program of studies, readjusted itself accordingly, and, while fully retaining its ancient character, its historic identity with King's College and its principal aims, has given place to the new learning, has varied its curricula that it may do for general education what, in a way different and suited to its time, King's College did, and may do for all "learned professions" what King's College did for a limited number of them, and exists as truly to give an education in the "liberal arts and sciences" as did its great original.

In the course of years the Faculty of the College had grown to be very large and somewhat heterogeneous. Its increase had been governed by no settled principle; it contained members whose attention was chiefly, or wholly, engaged with the affairs of other faculties and schools, and did not include in its membership officers who had an active interest in the College and its students. To remedy this anomalous condition, the Trustees, at their May meeting, on the unanimous recommendation of their Committee on Education, reconstituted the Faculty, as the program of studies had been reconstructed, from the College point of view. From the beginning of the coming academic year of 1907-08, the Faculty will, in the main, consist of officers whose more particular business is college work, whose particular concern and whose sympathies are with college students, and who are particularly interested in college problems. It is not to have a divided responsibility: university questions, except in so far as they affect favorably or otherwise its especial charge, are without its scope. It is to look to the development and progress of the College as an individual and, in the same sense as the other schools, independent part of the educational scheme; it is to see that the College works with the other parts of the University, as these other parts work with

**The
College
Faculty**

each other and with the College, and, at the same time, keeps constantly in view, and discharges with the highest efficiency, its primary office as set forth in the charter and interpreted by recent legislation.

For some years to come the problems to which this Faculty will have to address itself are largely administrative. The program of studies has been determined and is not likely, in the near future, to undergo radical change. Curricula will be improved in detail, as observation and experience may suggest; but the essential characteristics of the program, to which so much and such long-continued attention was given, will remain. The Faculty will, therefore, have the time and the opportunity to do, what by its reconstitution it is imperatively called upon to do—make college education more effective by making it more interesting; emphasize the human element by bringing into better adjusted and closer personal relations officers with the students, students with the officers and with each other; encourage, under proper restrictions, the extra-curricular enterprises, as debates, dramatics, athletic sports and the like, which so strongly appeal to students and which, wisely and sympathetically managed, have so wholesome and abiding an effect upon conduct and character; determine the value, the extent, the mode and the management of examinations; develop an efficient scheme of official advisers, by which small groups of students, in the two lower classes certainly and in the other classes so far as practicable, may each have a selected officer, to whom every member of the group may freely go for advice in the selection and conduct of his studies, as to his participation in student activities, in difficulties that may arise and that will arise in one form or other, and from whom they will severally receive assistance in their many perplexities, and by whom they will have impressed upon them, as opportunity may be made or occasion offer, the vital importance of the proper distribution and use of time, of the punctilious observance of every-day obligations, of a high sense of personal "honor," which is too often conceived of as one thing in a man in his academic relations and something quite different

**Faculty
Problems**

**Official
Advisers**

in the same man in other relations, and, in short, of all the many things, great and small, that together make for a broad, general, all-around education, for solid character, manly independence and active usefulness in the manifold and complicated affairs of life.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. VAN AMRINGE, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF LAW

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the School of Law for the academic year ending June 30, 1907:

The number of students registered in the School during the year has been 286, distributed as follows:

Third Year—Class of 1907.....	87	
Second Year—Class of 1908.....	68	
First Year—Class of 1909.....	117	
Unclassified students.....	3	
Non-matriculated students.....	11	
	<hr/>	
	286	Attendance

The figures for the first-year class include 22 seniors in Columbia College, 4 men admitted on evidence of academic training equivalent to that represented by a college degree and 90 graduates of approved colleges. The second-year class included 2 men admitted to advanced standing from other law schools. Of the non-matriculated students, all but one were holders of college degrees, and of the others, four had completed at least two years of successful work in other law schools.

Although the total membership of the School was somewhat smaller than during the preceding year, the number of new students was somewhat increased, being 129 as against 101 in 1905-06—a gain of 28. The proportion of men lost from the first and second-year classes of the preceding year (24% from the first and 18% from the second) is almost exactly the

usual shrinkage of those classes. Among these losses there were only 3 men of first-rate ability—1 by death, 1 to another law school and a third to practice—and not more than half a dozen others who would have been likely to complete the course with credit.

Of the 25 members of the first-year class of 1905-06 who failed to return to the School this year, only 3 passed all their examinations and only 2 more passed in enough subjects to entitle them to return and go on with their class. Of the remaining 20, 1 died during the year, 5 others failed to present themselves for examination and 14 failed in three or more subjects. Of the 21 members of the second-year class of 1905-06 who failed to return, only 6 passed all their examinations, and only 3 more were eligible to go on with the class. Of the other 12, 3, after previous failures, neglected to present themselves for final examination and 9 were so deficient as to involve their withdrawal from the School.

These figures are both reassuring and disquieting. They are reassuring in so far as they show the hold which the School gains on the better class of students and the insignificant influence of other causes—such as competing schools or methods of instruction and even the temptation to seek a short cut to professional life—in drawing them away from their allegiance to the School. They are disquieting in that they indicate the continued presence in the School, notwithstanding existing requirements for admission, of a considerable body of men who are wholly unfitted for its work and who by their very presence lower the tone of the entire student body. This situation can be met in part, and should, I believe, be met by the adoption of more stringent rules, insuring the elimination of the unfit at an earlier stage of their connection with the School. A system of tests which should weed out the indifferent and incompetent in the middle of the first year would, I believe, go far to correct this evil.

But in many cases at least it seems clear that the reform should begin even earlier than this. The fact that of the 115 men enrolled in the first-year class this year 10 should have failed to present themselves

**Admission
Requirements**

for examination, and that on the final examinations 29 should have failed in one or more subjects (18 in two or more) seems to indicate that the requirement of a college degree opposes an insufficient barrier to the admission of men who have no fitness for the study of law or who have failed before entering the Law School to develop habits of application or a serious purpose in life. If the requirement of a college degree should, as suggested in my last annual report, be supplemented by the further requirement that the candidate while in college shall have demonstrated the possession of the qualities requisite for success in the work of a professional school, it is probable that few, if any, will be excluded excepting those whose unfitness is demonstrated in the first year of their connection with the School.

The final examinations for the year just closing were taken by 104 members of the first-year class, 60 of the second-year class and 82 of the third-year class. Of the graduating class, 74 passed successfully and were **Examinations** recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Seven former members of the School, who for various reasons failed to graduate with the classes to which they respectively belonged, also presented themselves for examination, and of these 2 passed satisfactory examinations in the subjects in which they were deficient, making a total of 76 candidates recommended by the Faculty for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. There were no candidates for the degree of Master of Laws.

The courses given under the auspices of the Faculty of Law, the names of the instructors, the number of lectures given per week in each subject, the number of students taking the several courses and the number presenting themselves for examination therein are treated in the report of the Registrar.

**Courses
Offered**

The changes in the work of the year were prefigured in my last report, the several courses involved in the changes in the teaching force of the School being given as there announced (Annual Reports, 1906, p. 100). The work of the year has gone smoothly and calls for no particular comment.

**Changes in
Program**

The filling of the two vacant professorships in the School of Law by the election of Nathan Abbott, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Department of Law of Leland Stanford University, and of Harry Alonzo Cushing, Ph.D., LL.B., of the New York Bar, professors of law, for the first time in several years closes up the ranks of the Law Faculty and puts it on a proper level of efficiency. Professor Abbott's service during the year 1906-07 as lecturer in the Law School has more than justified the expectations with which he was chosen to that office a year ago. Professor Cushing, who, after serving the University for several years as a tutor and lecturer in history and political science, was graduated from the Law School in 1901, is well known as a serious and scholarly student of American constitutional history as well as a successful member of the New York Bar.

The filling of these vacancies has made it possible to reduce the temporary force of instruction and to place all but 9½ hours of the 61 hours of weekly instruction in the hands of resident professors devoting all of their time to the work of the Law School. It has involved also the retirement of Mr. Charles H. Ayres, lecturer for the year 1906-07, and of Mr. Alfred Hayes, Jr., whose devoted service for six years as lecturer and assistant in Practice and Pleading the Faculty of Law loses with deep regret. The courses in Equity have been assigned to Professor Abbott, while Professor Cushing assumes the work of instruction in Criminal Law, Agency, Quasi Contracts, Bankruptcy, and Mortgages. Mr. Goldthwaite H. Dorr, A.B., LL.B., lecturer in the School of Law during the past year, has been reappointed for the year 1907-08. He will give the courses on Admiralty and Carriers and assist in the work in Practice and Pleading.

The addition to the Faculty of Professor K. G. Rudolf Leonhard, of the University of Breslau, as Kaiser Wilhelm Professor of German History and Institutions for 1907-08, opens up to the students of law in the University several important courses in German and Roman Law, while the appointment of Professor John Chipman Gray, LL.D., of the Harvard Law Faculty, as Carpentier Lecturer for 1907-08, adds new

distinction to that important foundation and places within the reach of our students the ripe wisdom and scholarship of one of the most accomplished lawyers of our time. The subject of Professor Gray's lectures will be the Nature and the Sources of the Law.

The welcome announcement that the subscriptions for a building for the Law School have reached such an amount as to justify the immediate erection of the long-projected Kent Hall is of happy augury for the Kent Hall School. That the accommodations provided in the library have long been inadequate is not the only nor, perhaps, the chief reason for welcoming the provision of a new building for the use of the School. With such a building and the added equipment which it will render possible the School of Law will acquire an added dignity and importance and may be expected to enter upon a new career of usefulness. Moreover, the new building will serve to emphasize other and more pressing needs, and, in particular, the demand for a new conception of the function and importance of the Law Library. This, once regarded as all but the first among law libraries in this country, has not only in many respects become antiquated and inadequate to meet the needs of the teaching and student body alike, but has been outstripped by at least half a dozen other law-school libraries in the last few years. What is needed to fit it to play its proper part in the work of the Law School is, first, a sufficient sum of money to bring it up to present requirements and provide for keeping it on that plane of efficiency, and, second, a competent legal scholar and bibliographer as Law Librarian to control its development and bring it into closer relations with the work of the School. It is hoped that the completion of Kent Hall may witness also the realization of these plans for the library of the School.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, *Dean*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the academic year ending June 30, 1907:

The graduating class numbered 93, including the graduates of last fall. There were 396 matriculated students entering the school at the beginning of the year. During the year 23 students were compelled to leave because of ill health or for other reasons, and at the end of the year there remained 76 students to enter the fourth-year class, 77 students to enter the third-year class, and 66 students to enter the second-year class for next year. There will be some additions from applications for advanced standing in the fall, and it is hoped that this registration will mark the low record which has been brought about by the elevation in the requirements for entrance.

The past year has proved the wisdom of devoting the majority of the time of the fourth-year students to clinical work in small sections under the immediate oversight of the instructors. In this way an approach to the accomplishment of the desirable relationship of master and apprentice has been more nearly fulfilled than with any other plan of instruction that has been in use at the College. It is proposed to continue the development of the

**Development
of Program of
Studies**

curriculum upon these lines and to occupy the earlier years of the students' study with more and more of the theoretical and laboratory work. The Faculty have adopted two changes having this end in view. The work in the Pharmacy Laboratory has been placed in the first year and the work of the Department of Anatomy will be remodeled so that the first-year student will receive more of the routine work, and some of the courses on special senses will be made optional. In this way it is believed that certain of the higher-grade students will take these optional courses, which will be open to students during any year of the course, while they are pursuing the clinical work in the diseases of these specialties. For instance, a student taking the course in otology will at the same time devote himself to a course upon the anatomy of the ear.

These changes will be carried out in the desire to broaden the curriculum to a university basis and to eliminate as far as possible the old fixed schedule of courses, which is more characteristic of a primary school than of a school teaching medicine and surgery. A number of students have petitioned that the course in surgical technic be repeated in the fourth year, and over one-fourth of this year's graduating class attended optional courses in the Department of Otology, concerning which no final examination was held. It is very encouraging to find that the best students will seek work outside of the required curriculum, even in the fourth year, when they are harassed by the multiplicity of hospital, college and Regents' examinations. It is believed that the time is ripe for a very considerable extension of the system of optional courses.

Further improvements in the curriculum have been brought about by the addition of clinics by the Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, where one clinic a week was successfully conducted as part of the regular course in diseases of the eye. Clinics were also given in laryngology under Professor Chappell at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. The course in the Pathology of Function, which was first offered in the summer course in 1906, was added to

**New
Courses**

the curriculum and repeated as a regular course in 1907. This addition of a course in pathological physiology marks a distinct advance in the training of second-year students preparatory to their understanding diseased physiology in the human subject. For the first time this year the Departments of Bacteriology and of Clinical Pathology have been conducted independently of the Department of Pathology, and this practical division of the field has been of great advantage in the general administration and teaching in the departments.

A number of lectures were given during the year which were not scheduled officially upon the curriculum. Dr. Pearce Bailey, the Adjunct Professor of Neurology, gave five lectures on medico-legal subjects and alcoholism. It is expected that Dr. Bailey will develop this branch of neurology and will continue to give a course each year upon certain features of forensic

Special Lectures

psychiatry. Dr. A. Brayton Ball, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, gave a lecture to the graduating class upon medical ethics and medical etiquette, and the following gentlemen not connected with the school were invited by professors to substitute for them in certain of the regular lectures: Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., delivered a lecture on *Tuberculosis* for Professor James. Dr. Thomas M. Rotch, Professor of Pediatrics in Harvard University, Boston, Mass., delivered a lecture on *The Historical Development of Infant Feeding* for Professor Holt. Dr. M. Allen Starr, the Professor of Neurology, was enabled to present in his lecture room Dr. W. P. Spratling, of Sonyea, N. Y., who lectured on *Epilepsy*; Professor Pierre Janet, of Paris, who lectured on *Somnambulism*, and Professor Fraenkel, of Berlin, who lectured on *Locomotor Ataxia*.

Further clinical facilities than have been previously enjoyed by the school were secured in various hospitals. The new

Increased Clinical Facilities

Scarlet Fever Hospital of the Board of Health has made it possible to greatly increase the opportunities for the study of this disease by the students. Increased pathological opportunities have been secured through an extension of the hospital work of Dr. Jessup, Assistant in Clinical Pathology, who has been

developing the laboratory of the Woman's Hospital; and that of Professor Wood, who has recently been asked to organize the new pathological institute of the German Hospital. Each of these institutions has a large service and offers excellent facilities. The recent appointment also of Dr. John S. Thacher, Professor of Clinical Medicine, to be Adjunct Attending Physician to the Roosevelt Hospital will increase eventually the opportunities for clinical instruction in that institution.

A beginning has been made in the development of the proposition to admit undergraduate students to the practice of the hospitals of New York City. The St. Luke's Hospital has adopted the general plan of admitting such students as medical clerks upon the medical side of the hospital for periods of three months each, to serve in a grade of assistants below that of the regular house staff, upon the payment of a fee of \$50 for a three months' service. It is not possible for the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to avail themselves of this opportunity until some radical change is made in the curriculum. That such work is a desirable one for undergraduate students is unquestionable, but that it must be added to the present requirements of the course in medicine seems equally obvious. The necessity of so arranging the course in medicine that a student may absent himself from his college for three months at a time and still receive during a period of four years' instruction all that he now receives in the same length of time presents a problem which is not at first sight easily solved. That a solution exists is fully believed, and its essential prerequisites will consist in curtailing the present period of vacation during the summer months.

The College has recently organized postgraduate courses, and offers to graduates in medicine work in operative surgery, in surgical technic and in diseases of children. As yet these courses have not been largely attended, but it is believed when they become sufficiently known that they will receive greater attention from the younger members of the profession.

**Undergraduate
Hospital
Training**

**Postgraduate
Courses**

The usefulness of the Vanderbilt Clinic as an institution for instruction has been very markedly improved and developed

during the past year, and certain changes have been taken place which will increase its usefulness still further during the next academic session.

**The
Vanderbilt
Clinic**

A pathologist to the Vanderbilt Clinic has been appointed who will develop this feature of clinical study upon the ambulatory cases which are treated there. It is believed that this will be of special benefit to the Department of Surgery. The laboratory for clinical pathology has been used systematically throughout the year for the teaching of sections in applied therapeutics and in medicine, and has been open for such use as may be desired by the other departments. The inauguration of this course to the fourth-year men has been of advantage in permitting a modification of the systematic course in clinical pathology given in the third year. More stress can now be laid on the fundamentals of clinical pathology, leaving more elaborate procedures for the fourth year, when the sections are smaller and greater attention can be given to individual students. The outdoor department for obstetrics has also been established and is now working smoothly. This work under the Professor of Clinical Obstetrics will furnish to the students practical instruction in the tenements after they have had their two weeks' residence at the Sloane Maternity Hospital. A new

Department of Hydrotherapy has been established, with Professor Baruch at the head of it.

**Department of
Hydrotherapy**

It is hoped that this department will be ready to begin work in the fall and that Professor Baruch with an efficient staff, modeled on that of the other departments of the Clinic, will be able to give students some scientific knowledge of this important department of therapeutics. Hydrotherapeutics has been neglected in practical teaching because of the lack of facilities in this and most other schools, and the opportunity offered by the establishment of this plant will mark a great advance in the facilities of this school. The Vanderbilt Clinic has adopted during the past year a very elaborate system of history records, which it is believed will improve the work of each department individually and very particularly by co-

ordinating the several departments one with the other. The scheme of district nursing which has been in use for about two years has been very successful in helping to relieve patients and to improve the facilities for teaching by extending the treatment of the patients to their homes. Students have been sent to watch cases between their visits to the Clinic and to report from time to time concerning their condition.

It is with pleasure that I record the gift to the College of two portraits, one of Dr. George M. Lefferts, Emeritus Professor of Laryngology, and the other of Dr. John G. Curtis, the Professor of Physiology. These portraits are the anonymous gifts of friends and late pupils of these professors.

**Portraits of
Professors
Lefferts and
Curtis**

The College celebrated at the commencement season just finished its one hundredth anniversary and was able to present to visiting alumni and others an opportunity to study its methods and opportunities for teaching. At an academic conference held on Tuesday, June 11, interesting addresses were presented on the history of the College, by Dr. John G. Curtis, and on the past and present state of medicine and its development during the past century, by Professor William H. Welch. A very successful dinner under the auspices of the Alumni Association was held on that evening and closed the celebration in a fitting manner.

**The One
Hundredth
Anniversary**

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. LAMBERT, *Dean*

SCHOOLS OF MINES, ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I beg to submit herewith the report on the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry for the year 1906-07.

My efforts upon assuming the duties of Dean were concerned mainly with acquainting myself with the details of the office and with a preliminary investigation into the condition of the Schools. In the first I was most efficiently aided by the cordial assistance of Acting-Dean Sever, and in the second received valuable guidance from his admirable report of the previous year. I was, as he had been, deeply impressed by the large number of conditions which were burdening the students, the majority of whom were carrying conditions in entrance and course subjects into their third and fourth years. The efforts of the Acting-Dean to correct this situation had resulted in the withdrawal of some fifty-two students, the majority of whom were men of low academic standing.

It became evident, however, that in addition to weeding out the weak students then in the Schools, it would also be imperative to adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of the situation among the members of the entering classes. This could be accomplished in two ways, first, by giving to the entrance requirements a greater flexibility than they had hitherto possessed, and second, by giving closer personal attention to the individual student, and, by advice and admonition, causing him to pass off his conditions within a specified time.

In order to attain the first object the Faculty adopted the revised entrance requirements, which are shown below in comparison with those previously in force.

Revised
Entrance
Requirements

Statement of Requirements Previously in Force

The candidate *must* offer:

Chemistry	1 point
Drawing	1 "
English	3 "
Elementary German.....	2 "
History	2 "
Mathematics	4 "
Physics	1 "

and two points from one of the following subjects:

Elementary French.....	2 "
Elementary Latin.....	2 "
Elementary Spanish.....	2 "

Newly Adopted Statement

The candidate *must* offer:

Chemistry	1 point
Drawing	1 "
Elementary French } or	2 "
Elementary German }	
English	3 "
Mathematics	4 "
Physics	1 "

and three points from the following, subject to the restriction that to offer an advanced subject will involve offering either at the same time or earlier the corresponding elementary subject:

Elementary German } or	see above.....	2 points
Elementary French }		
Elementary Spanish	2	"
Elementary Latin.....	2	"
Intermediate French.....	1	"
Intermediate German.....	1	"
Ancient History.....	1	"
Modern and Mediæval History.....	1	"
American History.....	1	"
English History.....	1	"
Botany	1	"
Physiography	1	"
Zoölogy	1	"
Shopwork	1	"
Advanced Physics.....	1	"

All candidates for degrees of Engineer of Mines, Metallurgical and Chemical Engineer or Chemist, are recommended to offer Elementary and Intermediate German.

It will be seen at a glance that while little change has been made in the prescribed courses—except to require *either* French *or* German, instead of both—the number of the optional or so-called “culture” subjects shows a considerable increase, making toward that flexibility of choice so desired and urged by secondary school teachers. This change should render it much more simple for students from preparatory schools and colleges throughout the country to enter our technical courses without being unnecessarily burdened with the entrance conditions which have hitherto been imposed upon men whose ability to carry on the work of the Schools was unquestioned, but whose preparatory school course did not happen to be exactly identical with our entrance requirements. The inefficacy of the old requirements was shown by the numerous instances of men who had completed all other requirements for the degree and were excused from passing off entrance subjects which apparently had no immediate bearing on their engineering work. This practice naturally engendered a frankly expressed lack of respect for the entrance requirements, which spread to the subjects in course, with the demoralizing results shown by the Registrar’s records. Copies of the revised statement, with an explanatory letter, were immediately sent to the heads of about a thousand preparatory schools throughout the country, and the cordiality of the responses which were received should be reflected in an increased registration in our technical courses.

Relief from entrance deficiencies may also be looked for in the growing tendency of our students to take the combined College and technical course, by which they enter the latter course not only free from entrance conditions but better equipped in other respects to carry on their professional studies. It is an interesting fact that of the three men selected by the Faculty as the most faithful and deserving students in the present graduating class in Mechanical Engineering, two of them had taken the combined course.

There will also be placed in operation next fall a system similar to that existing in the College, whereby every entering student admitted conditionally will be placed on probation for

the first half year, when, upon the report of his instructors as to the character of his academic work, he will be admitted to full standing, have his probation extended or be dropped from the roll.

In addition to the various measures outlined above, or rather supplementing them, there should be a very close personal supervision of the students of the first year by the Dean and by the members of the Faculty with whom they come in contact, for even my short experience in this field has convinced me that the average student coming from the secondary school is not prepared as yet for the responsibility of following his own inclinations as to work and study. In fact, it is absolutely unfair to throw him suddenly upon his own resources, and a strict oversight should be maintained over him during his first year at least. Habits of responsibility instilled in him during his early connection with the University and the conviction that at Columbia he will be expected to meet his academic obligations to the letter will prevent many of the troubles which he and his instructors will otherwise experience throughout the balance of his course. For the same reason the first year class should be taught by the strongest men in our Faculty, in order that the students may receive at the outset that inspiration and thorough training in the fundamental sciences which form the indispensable foundation for broad and successful engineering work, not only in the remaining years of their course, but throughout their entire professional career.

Having taken the action which seemed to them most wise for the care of the entering student, the Faculty turned their attention to a consideration of the curriculum, with a view to its simplification as well as to the most efficient coordination of all the subjects of the several departments.

The first step in the direction of simplification was taken by the adoption of a first year curriculum identical for all courses.

**Identical
First Year
Program**

The advantages of an identical curriculum for all first year students are many. In the first place, it tends to check that

**Conditioned
Students
on Probation**

**Personal
Supervision
and Influence
in First Year**

specialization in technical education which has been brought to a point where there was danger of losing sight of the fact that all engineering is based upon certain fundamental principles, in which it is of the greatest importance that a student should be thoroughly grounded before taking up the more special subjects leading to the several degrees. Again, students entering upon their engineering education are often undecided as to which course they will follow and their decision is frequently based on the most trivial circumstance. After a year or two they often feel that they have made a mistake and ask permission to change to another course. This has resulted in many a student burdening himself with conditions which he has not only been unable to make up but which have resulted in his becoming hopelessly involved and finally discouraged. With the uniform curriculum the entering student does not have to decide until the end of his first year which course he will elect. By that time he has had an opportunity to look over the ground more carefully and is less liable to make a mistake. After he makes his decision he will not be permitted to change his course except for reasons of very great weight. This will materially assist in keeping down the number of conditioned students in the Schools.

The identical curriculum will result in a much more homogeneous first year class, which can easily be divided into small sections for recitation and individual instruction, a plan which is to be followed to the fullest extent. It will also enable one-half of the class to take up the qualitative laboratory work and complete it in the first term while the other half is spending its time in drafting, the two divisions reversing the operation in the second term, with the advantages which will accrue from the intensive method of arranging their work. These are only a few of the many ways in which the change will be of great importance, both from the administrative and the educational standpoint. Most beneficial results are expected from it, not the least of these being the increased facility afforded to students desiring to enter the Schools with advanced standing from other institutions, a practice which should therefore constantly increase.

Tentative revised schemes for the second, third and fourth years have been prepared by the several departments, and these will be carefully considered during the coming year. This should result in a simple coordinated curriculum for each course leading to a degree, free from interference, from duplication and from useless material and designed to use the time of the student most economically and efficiently as he progresses step by step throughout his entire period of residence. This is a high ideal, but with the fine spirit of cooperation and interest manifested by the Faculty it can hardly fail of accomplishment.

**Revised
Programs for
Later Years**

During the past year the Faculty has suffered a very sad loss through the death of Professor John Krom Rees of the Department of Astronomy, and of Professor Edmund Howd Miller of the Department of Chemistry, both of whom were graduates of the School of Mines and devoted sons of Columbia, who had served their Alma Mater faithfully and well.

**Deaths of
Profs. Rees
and Miller**

Professor Rees was graduated in 1875. He became a member of the Department of Astronomy in 1881 and was active in the service of the University until he was incapacitated by the distressing disease which finally caused his death.

Professor Miller was graduated in 1891, and soon after became connected with the Department of Chemistry. His ability and personality made his advancement exceedingly rapid, so that at the time of his death he was in charge of the entire instruction in Analytical Chemistry. His death, after a comparatively short illness, was a severe loss to the Department and to the University at large.

An important change in the personnel of the Schools during the year was the retirement of Professor Frederick R. Hutton of the Department of Mechanical Engineering as Emeritus Professor after thirty years of faithful academic service. The Trustees have erected a bronze tablet in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, testifying to Professor Hutton's ser-

**Changes in
Department of
Mechanical
Engineering**

vices in assembling the valuable equipment which it contains. The executive duties of the Department will devolve during the coming year upon Professor Charles E. Lucke.

The Materials Testing Laboratory, formerly in this department, will, beginning with the new year, come under the administration of the Department of Civil Engineering and the theoretical and laboratory work in the subject of Elasticity and Resistance of Materials will thus be given in the same department, an arrangement which should make toward more efficient coordination in this subject. With this change and with the new equipment which has been installed in this laboratory during the past year, we should be able to contribute in even larger measure to the research work which is being carried on throughout the country in this very important field. This is likewise true of the other laboratories which have received new equipment during the year, for if, as one of our distinguished scientists has said, "those who lack the spirit of investigation must be classed amongst the mediocre and the unprogressive," it is doubly true that the presence of research work serves as a constant inspiration to both instructor and student. It will also do more than anything else to develop graduate work in engineering at Columbia, for which, by our very environment, we are perhaps more favorably situated than any other School in this country; and if the results be of practical value, as they must surely be when the work is thoroughly and successfully carried out, it will also tend to bring us into closer contact with the industrial interests of the country, a result much to be desired.

An important step toward the encouragement of graduate work in engineering has been made by offering in the University Summer Session courses in a few subjects in which exceptional progress and development have been made during the past few years. These are intended to meet a demand from instructors in technical schools and from engineers in active practice who have for various reasons found it practically impossible to keep abreast of the progress made. The courses decided

upon for the summer of 1907 are Structures (including concrete-steel), Hydraulics, Gas Engines, and Experimental Engineering, and the inquiries received from those desiring to take these courses augur well for their success.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK A. GOETZE, *Dean*

FACULTY OF FINE ARTS

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to present to you the following report from the Faculty of Fine Arts for the year ending June 30, 1907:

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The registration of new students in the School this year reached the number of 39, there being 7 candidates for the new degree of Bachelor of Architecture, 20 candidates for the Certificate in Architecture, and 12 non-matriculated students. Considering the expected falling off in new registration owing to the increased requirements for admission to the course for the degree, these figures are gratifying. The proportion of students who are candidates for the degree and certificate, and of graduate students, has increased, and this is of course most desirable. There is still too great a dropping out of students before graduation, due in part, no doubt, to changes which have been introduced in the past few years, and to the raising of standards; but there are some other causes which need special study before the difficulty can be fully overcome. By the statutes (which are illogical) a candidate for a Certificate in Design is not matriculated.

The "Atelier system," so called, has worked smoothly, and the details of its administration have been improved by the efficiency of the Committee on Design from the staff of the School. The results are seen in the improved quality of the work in design in all classes, and the annual exhibition this year has been the best in the history of the School. On two occasions

**The
Atelier
System**

the problems of the Beaux-Arts Society were given out to the students, and after the designs which were handed in had been passed upon by Columbia instructors they were sent to the Beaux-Arts exhibition to be judged by the society's jury, in competition with work from many other schools and ateliers in different States. The results of these judgments were very gratifying, and it seems clear that such inter-scholastic competitions once or twice in the year are stimulating and instructive. In this connection there is further cause for satisfaction in the fact that the former tendency to neglect lecture courses for work in design has entirely disappeared.

Lectures on the Theory of Architecture have been given during the past year by the following gentlemen, who were specially invited: Mr. Beverly Robinson, three lectures on Composition; Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett, on Library Design; Professor D. Despradelle, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the study of a Problem in Design; Mr. C. B. Snyder, on School Buildings; Mr. A. H. Gumaer, six lectures on Composition of Particular Features; Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, on Lettering; Mr. C. Y. Turner, on Mural Painting; and Mr. R. V. V. Sewall, on Tone Values in Decoration.

**Special
Lectures**

In January the Committee on Architectural Education of the American Institute of Architects presented to the Institute at its annual convention a noteworthy report prepared by its chairman, Mr. Ralph Adams, of Boston. In this it is pleasant to say that particular commendation was bestowed upon the Columbia School of Architecture, and its methods were explained at some length. At a meeting of this same committee in May, held in conference with the heads of the Schools of Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in Columbia, Cornell, Harvard and Pennsylvania Universities, it was voted to establish a permanent committee on inter-university work in architecture, and to institute inter-university problems in design. It is hoped and believed that this may prove the beginning of systematic, organized cooperation between the leading schools of architecture, not only in design,

**American
Institute of
Architects**

but for the discussion of standards and methods in all branches of architectural education. If this hope shall be realized, the meeting of last May will rank as an important event in the history of architectural study in America.

The following changes in the organization of the School and in the course of study may be noted: Mr. A. H. Gumaer has retired after three years of service as Instructor in Architecture, and the courses in Elements and Theory which he gave have been divided among others of the staff and among lecturers to be specially invited. Mr. F. A. Nelson, of the class of 1900, has taken charge of the Elementary and Intermediate Design in the Columbia Atelier, and has discharged his duties with notable devotion and success. At the close of the year the School loses with great regret the services of Mr. Grenville Temple Snelling, who has been a member of the staff for seventeen years, and has developed the courses in Architectural Engineering to a point of high efficiency. These courses will hereafter be consolidated with those in Specifications and Building Materials under Mr. C. P. Warren.

The following gifts are gratefully acknowledged: from Mr. R. D. Foote, of Morristown, N. J., through Mr. C. W. Leavitt, Jr., a fine model of the donor's house and garden; from Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett, a model of the McKinley monument at Columbus, Ohio; from the Columbia University Undergraduate Architectural Society, books, periodicals and copies of the Year Book, a publication of the Society, which is of great value in making the work of the School in Drawing and Design widely known. Gifts of books, drawings and samples of structural materials and appliances have also been made by various donors.

A pleasant event of the year was the presentation to the University of a portrait of Professor Hamlin by his students and associates. It was interesting and gratifying to note at this presentation the admirable enthusiasm which clearly characterizes the general temper of the School.

**Portrait of
Professor
Hamlin**

**Changes in
Organization**

Gifts

SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The work in this School has continued through the year in its usual course, without noteworthy incident. There have been 3 regular candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Music, 1 for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and 1 for that of Master of Arts, in music. About the usual number of students from other Faculties of the University have elected courses in the School.

Registration

The public concerts given during the year have been unusually successful and the attendance has been very large. Two concerts also were given by the University orchestra, one by the University chorus, and one concert at which compositions by students were presented.*

Public
Concerts and
Recitals

Both Professor Rübner and Professor McWhood have lent their assistance to various musical activities outside the University. Professor McWhood, who for the past five years has taught at Vassar College in addition to his work at Columbia, has now withdrawn from Vassar to devote himself exclusively to his duties in New York.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN

As was pointed out in my report of last year, this School exists almost entirely through a grouping of courses already included in the schedules of other Faculties in the University. It has, however, offered one reading course in the History of Art, which has been under the direction of Mr. E. R. Smith, of the Avery Library. Two students have taken this course during a large portion of the past year, and Mr. Smith reports their work to have been very satisfactory. He has given a good deal of time to the direction of their reading, quite as a labor of love and without remuneration. The sincere thanks of all those interested in the beginning of such study at the University are due him. Besides these two students there has been a third who registered at the University for work in the

Course on
History of
Art

*For details see page 135.

National Academy of Design. It is arranged that the courses of these students may count toward a degree, if this shall eventually be provided for.

A noteworthy series of seven lectures* on artistic subjects was given during the latter part of the year, chiefly by members of the National Academy of Design. The series was begun by Professor Hamlin and continued by Messrs. Kenyon Cox, Samuel Isham, J. Alden Weir, Howard Pyle, E. H. Blashfield and Frederic Crowninshield, to all of whom the University is greatly indebted. The lectures were well attended and aroused much interest. They served, however, to show how insufficiently the University is equipped to render such discussions of artistic questions of the highest value to students. For example, in the case of such an admirable lecture as that of Mr. Cox on Rembrandt, it should have been possible to place on exhibition in some suitably appointed rooms at the University a series of carefully selected reproductions of the most typical works of that master, and these should have been accessible to students for some time both before and after the lecture. Without some such method as this isolated lectures on art can have but a comparatively ephemeral value. As time goes on, I can only urge more strongly than ever the necessity of the appointment of a Professor of the History of Art and the establishment of adequately equipped rooms at the University, which may be available to students, under proper guidance, for systematic study. So far as I see, it is only in some such way as this that a lively interest in the great masters of painting and sculpture can be awakened among the students of the College and the University, and the present desire to foster the study of their work made to produce any very definite results. In spite of the advantages of its situation in New York, Columbia does not yet compare favorably with some of her sister institutions in the facilities which she offers for study of this nature.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. WHEELER, *Acting Dean*

*For details see page 133.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Faculty of Political Science for the scholastic year 1906-07:

The details of registration under this Faculty will be found on page 150 of the Registrar's Report. The total there given—442—does not include 58 Columbia College students nor 62 Barnard College students who pursued courses primarily for graduates. The details of registration of students in the theological seminaries will be found on page 149.

The growth of the School of Political Science during the past five years is indicated in the following table:

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-1907
Total students (excluding Seniors in the Colleges).....	523	481	422	358	442
Primarily registered in Law.....	320	249	201	126	194
“ “ “ Philosophy .	46	75	57	36	50
“ “ “ Pure Science	1	3	2	1	0
“ “ “ Political Science.....	156	154	162	195	193

It will be seen from this table that there was during the year 1906-07 a small increase of students primarily registered under the Faculty of Political Science over the attendance of the previous year. The decrease in the number of candidates for the higher degrees, including both those primarily registered in this school and those whose main work was in other schools in the University, viz., from 294 in 1905-06 to 261 in 1906-07,

is due to the absence of Professor Burgess, whose courses have always attracted a large number of students as candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. The increase of the total number in the school, excluding seniors, from 358 in 1905-06 to 442 in 1906-07, is in large degree due to the greater number of students in the School of Law who have taken work in this school. The number of such students has increased from 126 in 1905-06 to 194 in 1906-07. The increase in the number of these students is due in its turn in large degree to the greater size of the first-year class in the School of Law. There was also a large increase in the number of students from Columbia and Barnard Colleges taking courses in this school. Those from Columbia College increased in number from 41 in 1905-06 to 58 in 1906-07; those from Barnard College, from 44 in 1905-06 to 62 in 1906-07. The number of students from the various theological seminaries has remained the same as last year, although the distribution of the students among the seminaries has varied somewhat. The number of students primarily registered under the Faculty of Philosophy, but taking at least one minor subject under the Faculty of Political Science, has increased from 36 in 1905-06 to 50 in 1906-07. The School of Philanthropy has sent us 5 students, an increase of 4 over last year. The statistics for the past year show that the School of Political Science has gained in almost every direction except so far as concerns the number of candidates for higher degrees.

During the past academic year 43 candidates having all their subjects, or at least their major subject, under this Faculty, have been promoted to the degree of Master of Arts; and 18 candidates having all their subjects, or at least their major subject and one minor subject, under this Faculty, have been promoted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Of these 18, 7 had their major subject in history, 2 in public law, 8 in economics, and 1 in sociology.

All of the courses included in the several groups of History and Political Philosophy, Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence, and Economics and Social Science, were duly delivered. The attendance within each group will be found in the Registrar's Report, page 152.

Of the Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, under the editorial management of Professor Seligman, there have appeared during the year thirteen numbers, as follows: Publications

- Vol. XXV, No. 1. Municipal Control of Public Utilities. By Oscar Lewis Pond, Ph.D.
- No. 2. The Budget in the American Commonwealth. By Eugene E. Agger, Ph.D.
- No. 3. The Finances of Cleveland. By Charles C. Williamson, Ph.D.
- Vol. XXVI, No. 1. Trade and Currency in Early Oregon. By James H. Gilbert, Ph.D.
- No. 2. Luther's Table Talk. By Preserved Smith, Ph.D.
- No. 3. The Tobacco Industry in the United States. By Meyer Jacobstein, Ph.D.
- No. 4. Social Democracy and Population. By Alvan A. Tenney, Ph.D.
- Vol. XXVII, No. 1. The Economic Policy of Robert Walpole. By Norris A. Brisco, Ph.D.
- No. 2. The United States Steel Corporation. By Abraham Berglund, Ph.D.
- No. 3. The Taxation of Corporations in Massachusetts. By Harry G. Friedman.
- Vol. XXVIII, No. 1. DeWitt Clinton and the Origin of the Spoils System in New York. By Howard Lee McBain, Ph.D.
- No. 2. The Socialization of Ownership. By Joseph Harding Underwood.
- No. 3. The Development of the Legislature of Colonial Virginia. By E. I. Miller.

The *Political Science Quarterly* completed its twenty-first year with the publication of the December number, 1906. It has continued to receive generous support both Quarterly on the part of scholars and professional men, in the way of literary contributions, and on the part of the public, in the matter of subscriptions. While the general plan of the *Quarterly* has remained substantially unchanged from the beginning, the increasing numerical strength of the editorial board and the self-sacrificing cooperation of professors in other institutions, many of them graduates of the Columbia School of Political Science, have enabled it to discharge more and more fully one of its most valuable services, the critical appreciation of current political literature. In its first year the *Quarterly* reviewed about 50 recent publications. In its sixth year a department of brief "Book Notes" was added, and since that time the

number of publications reviewed or noted has varied from 125 to 150. In the present year (1907) the list will include over 200 titles.

At a meeting of the Academy of Political Science held in October Professor Schumacher read a paper on German Banking.

As a result of action by the Faculty of Political Science, the following changes have been made in the program of studies:

**Faculty
Action**

Professor Giddings offers two new courses: *Sociology 257*—Historical Types of Ancient Society; and *258*—Historical Types of Modern Society; course *256*, previously given by him, being transferred to Professor H. L. Moore. *Economics 104*, formerly given by Professor A. S. Johnson, was also transferred to Professor H. L. Moore. *Social Economy 283* and *290* were withdrawn and in their place was substituted a new course by Professor Lindsay, *Social Economy 283-284*, Social Legislation. Professor Seager offers a new course on Problems of Industrial Organization, *Economics 289-290*. The courses known as *History 139-140*, *229-230*, and *231-232* were withdrawn and in their place were substituted the following: *History 221*—Later Roman Empire and Early Middle Ages, and *History 223*—Europe in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, to be given in alternate years by Professor Shotwell; and *History 226*—The So-called Italian Renaissance, and *History 252*—The Reforms of the French Revolution, to be given in alternate years by Professor Robinson.

Pending the adoption of a definite policy as to the admission of women who do not hold the first degree to courses under this Faculty, certain courses in history and economics were thrown open to qualified students in Barnard College.

By virtue of the arrangement with the Prussian Government for the interchange of professors, Professor Hermann Schumacher, of the University of Bonn, as the first incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professorship, gave a course of lectures under the department of Economics, entitled Recent Industrial Development of Ger-

**The Kaiser
Wilhelm
Professor**

many. Professor Schumacher's remarkable gifts as a lecturer made the course which he gave a most welcome addition to the curriculum of the school, while his attractive personality made his colleagues of the moment regret that his stay with them was so short. I cannot fail to take this opportunity to express the satisfaction of the members of the Faculty of Political Science that the plan for the interchange of professors who should lecture to the students in the language of the country to which such professors were accredited was so auspiciously inaugurated.

In return for the valuable services of Professor Schumacher the Faculty of Political Science was temporarily weakened through the absence of its Dean, Professor John W. Burgess, who, as the first incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship, was engaged in lecturing in the Friedrich Wilhelm University at Berlin on "The Constitutional History of the United States." After completing his lectures at Berlin, Professor Burgess delivered an address before the Juristenverein at Vienna, and gave another course of lectures at the University of Bonn.

**The Absence
of Professor
Burgess**

During Professor Burgess's absence his course, *History 169-170*, was given by Professor William R. Shepherd, while courses *Public Law 201-2* and *203* and *204* were given by Dr. Charles A. Beard, who has been appointed the first incumbent of the recently established Blumenthal Professorship of Politics and Government in Columbia College. The satisfactory manner in which these courses have been given did much to fill the gap occasioned by the absence of Professor Burgess.

Leave of absence was granted to Professor William M. Sloane, Seth Low Professor of History, from March 20 to June 30 of this year. Professor Sloane has taken advantage of this leave of absence to make a study on the spot of the conditions obtaining in the Balkan Peninsula, in order to equip himself for his course on the current history of Europe. Leave of absence for the ensuing year has also been granted to the Eaton

**Leaves of
Absence**

Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science. During his absence his courses, *Public Law 242, 245 and 246*, will be given by Mr. Thomas R. Powell, Bachelor of Laws of Harvard University.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. GOODNOW, *Acting Dean*

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to report as follows upon the work of the School of Philosophy during the academic year 1906-07, the seventeenth of its separate existence:

No event of unusual importance has occurred. For the absence of such events we may well console ourselves with our freedom from the signal losses that occasionally befall us. Not only is the roll of the Faculty undiminished, but it has recently been augmented by the addition of no less than eight professors, Messrs. Brewster, Krapp, Lawrence, Loiseaux, Miller, Montague, Page, and Remy.

The
Faculty

The total number of persons that have studied under the Faculty of Philosophy, as matriculated students, during the academic year or a considerable part of it, is 527 (310 men, 217 women)—a decrease of 11 from the figures for 1905-06. This is the first exception to the steady increase in the number of matriculated students since the abandonment, in 1900, of the system under which the figures of attendance for this Faculty included those Seniors of Columbia College who were following courses conducted under this Faculty primarily for graduates. The numbers, however, still exceed those of 1904-05 by 24. Among these 527 persons were 31 (20 men and 11 women) from the Faculty of Political Science and 15 (5 men and 10 women) from the Faculty of Pure Science who took only minor subjects under the Faculty of Philosophy, which leaves a "primary registration" of 481, or 91%, as com-

Attendance

pared with 85% in 1904-05 and 90% in 1905-06. Of these 481, 48 (35 men and 13 women) took one or more minor subjects under the Faculty of Political Science, and 2 (1 of each sex) took minor subjects in Pure Science. The total number of those whose major subject was Education, and who were consequently registered through Teachers College, was 152 (97 men, 55 women); from the various theological seminaries in or near New York with which we maintain relations were registered 57 persons, all men; from the School of Law, 2 men; and 15 officers of the University (8 men and 7 women) were also carrying on work as candidates for higher degrees. One person was registered both from Teachers College and from a theological seminary. Of the remaining 302 persons primarily enrolled under this Faculty, 147 were men, 155 women. Thus for the first time in the history of this Faculty the number of women in this category has surpassed that of the men, though last year the numbers were practically equal. The experience of an additional year has only confirmed me in the view set forth in my report of 1906 concerning the question of the proportional attendance of men and of women; and I still believe the establishment of one or more fellowships open to women to be most desirable.

Fuller details of attendance, and of the number of courses given by the several departments under this Faculty, are relegated to the Registrar's Report.

It has this year at last been found possible to enforce with practically no exceptions the regulation of the Faculty concerning the time of admission to full candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and hereafter no trouble on this ground is likely to arise.

Of the 193 degrees of Master of Arts conferred during 1906-07, 116, or 60%, were bestowed upon candidates from this Faculty; of the 42 Doctors of Philosophy created during the year, 13, or 32%, had taken their major subjects under this Faculty. The percentage of candidates from the several Faculties naturally varies greatly from year to year.

Oral examinations to the number of 21 for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy were held during the year, of which 19 were successfully passed, by 14 men and 5 women. The 21 examinations, grouped by **Oral Examinations** major subjects, were as follows: Classical Archæology, 1 man; Comparative Literature, 1 woman; Education, 4 men; English, 4 (2 men, 2 women); Germanic Languages, 1 man; Latin, 1 man; Philosophy, 1 woman; Psychology, 4 men; Romance Languages, 1 woman; Semitic Languages, 3 men. Eight of these successful candidates, having fulfilled all the requirements of printing in time, received the degree at Commencement.

The following legislative action by the Faculty calls for mention here:

At the meetings of November 9, 1906, and April 12, 1907, respectively, it was resolved that the University Council be requested to add the Comparative Study of Religions, and Celtic, to the list of minor subjects that may be offered for the higher degrees. **Faculty Legislation**
New Minor Subjects
Favorable action upon the requests was subsequently taken by the Council. Important additions to the opportunities for study and research are thus secured through the cooperation of officers of the Department of Philosophy with those of the Union and General Theological Seminaries and by the presence in the Department of Romance Languages of an instructor well trained in Celtic. It is greatly to be desired that provision might be made for proper instruction in the Slavonic languages, the only one among the more important groups of literary languages that is still unrepresented in our program of studies.

At the meeting of May 10, 1907, it was resolved that the University Council be requested to take action:

1. Providing that applications for examination for the degree of Master of Arts must be filed with the Registrar by April 15 of the academic year in which examination is desired, and must be accompanied by the completed essay required for the degree; and also **Proposed Legislation**
2. Providing that applications for the oral examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must be filed with the Registrar at least three months before one of the three dates at which diplomas are issued

(viz., the first week of October and of February, respectively, and the Annual Commencement), in order to secure examination before that date, and must be accompanied by the completed dissertation.

These resolutions, which the University Council has still under consideration, were the outcome of careful discussion by the Committee on Program of Studies of a problem which has grown more difficult with every year: how to handle properly the greatly increased number of candidates for higher degrees who come up at the very end of the academic year, and yet to avoid blocking entirely the regular work of instruction and examination which must still be carried on. So many of the candidates for the Master's degree can spend but a single year here that it will probably never (certainly not soon) be possible to induce any large proportion of such candidates to wait until the following autumn or winter, after completing their minimum term of residence, for the actual taking of the degree; and the courses for graduates are still arranged principally as year-units. With the candidates for the Doctor's degree conditions are essentially different, and some little progress has been made toward breaking up the congestion of examinations in May and spreading them over the entire academic year. I believe that favorable action by the Council upon this proposal will mean the taking of a great step forward.

This brings up a kindred question: whether the interests of the graduate student and of the instructor alike would not be served by the general abandonment of the year-system of courses. The system is merely the perpetuation and extension of the old system of undergraduate instruction, which has now been largely given up in Columbia College; it frequently results in a most undesirable degree of rigidity in the courses; and it tends to fix firmly in use the plan of one-hour and two-hour courses in subjects which could be much better treated in two-hour or four-hour courses running through only one-half of the year. It has always seemed to me a serious mistake that when we took over in great part the German system of instruction for advanced students we did not also adopt the German system of semesters, which I believe has been in use from the

**The Year
System of
Courses**

first at the University of Michigan, and has been found very satisfactory. As things are now, students coming to us for only the second half year find very few courses which they can enter with full profit.

Our subdivision of subjects (particularly minors) that may be offered under this Faculty for the higher degrees has long seemed to me to be excessive, and I think the time has come to consider whether a radical change of policy in this regard would not be advantageous. The constant addition of minor subjects to our list has brought about a curious disproportion in the extent and importance of subjects which seems hardly capable of removal, desirable as that might be, without a thoroughgoing reconstitution of our system.

**The Subdi-
vision of
Major and
Minor
Subjects**

The great increase in the number of our students has rendered still more acute the need which we have keenly felt for several years of a building to be devoted entirely to the linguistic, literary, and archæological work of this Faculty. The Departments of Psychology and Anthropology would appear to be well provided for in Schermerhorn Hall for a number of years to come; but the system of Seminar-rooms in connection with the stacks of the University Library has long since been found to be utterly inadequate, and the formation of separate and independent Seminar libraries is still a crying need. In some departments a beginning has been made, and the good results are strikingly apparent. The case was well put by a speaker in a recent meeting of the Faculty of the College, who said: "It is no more reasonable to expect a class in history or literature or language to get along with one copy of an important work of reference belonging to the general collection than it would be to ask a class in zoölogy to be content with a single microscope." It still remains to be seen how the exclusion of all graduate work from Hamilton Hall will affect this Faculty, so long as it has no habitation of its own. For the coming year the courses will probably be carried on very much as has been done heretofore, although much time will doubtless be lost both by instructors and by students in going about

**The Need of a
New
Building**

from building to building. The archæological work of the departments of Latin and Greek has for many years been much hampered by the insufficiency and inconvenience of the space occupied by these departments in East Hall. The recent transfer of the archæological collections from East Hall to the Library Building and into close connection with the Avery Library, and the removal of the Classical Seminar from Room 209 to Room 208 Library, should result most favorably to all persons concerned. While the new quarters assigned to the archæologists are by no means ideal, they yet mark a vast improvement upon any that we have previously had, and until a new building can be erected for the Faculty are undoubtedly the best that could be secured. The assembling of the offices of the Deans of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science, and Fine Arts under one roof, in the same building with the Registrar and the Bursar, is certain to facilitate greatly the work of all these offices.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY, *Dean*

June 30, 1907.

SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the fifteenth annual report of the work done under the Faculty of Pure Science for the academic year 1906-07, ending June 30, 1907:

During the year the Faculty has suffered a signal loss in the death of Professor John Krom Rees, who was recently made emeritus on account of ill health, but who had been for many years Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. In 1904 the title of his chair was changed to the Rutherford Professorship, in honor of Lewis Morris Rutherford. Professor Rees was a member of this Faculty from its inception and always labored strenuously for its success. His name will always be associated with the introduction of "standard time," the systematic observations for variation of latitude and the measuring and reduction of the Rutherford star photographs.

**Death of
Professor
Rees**

In general the personnel of the various departments has remained essentially the same as last year, only minor officers having resigned and been replaced.

Professor C. J. Keyser was elected delegate to the University Council to succeed Professor J. F. Kemp, who declined to stand for re-election.

Following the precedent of last year, two courses in Mathematical Physics were given by non-resident lecturers. The courses this year were given by Professor O.

Lummer, of the University of Breslau, on Theories of Radiation, and by Professor J.

**Visiting
Lecturers**

Larmor, of Cambridge University, England, upon the Historical Development of Certain Physical Concepts and the Men

Associated with their Initiation. Both courses were attended by large and representative audiences, many being professors from neighboring universities. Indeed, the consensus of opinion among the physicists of America is that Columbia has done a service of inestimable value to science in America by the establishment of these lecture courses. Moreover, the lecturers themselves are convinced that good will also be done for science in Europe, and that the international spirit of cooperation in research and instruction will be decidedly advanced and encouraged. During the year the lectures of Professor Bjerknes, given in 1905-06, were issued as No. 1 of the Publications of the Ernest Kempton Adams Fund for Physical Research. The lectures of Professors Lorentz, Lummer and Larmor will appear as soon as the great work of preparing the exact manuscript and seeing it through the press can be accomplished.

It has been an unusually fruitful year in publications by members of the departmental staffs and graduate students; details are given in the reports. Although the year has been a particularly active one in the development of the opportunities and facilities for research in most of the departments, nevertheless it may be well to mention certain notable additions. The Department of Astronomy is now in possession of at least a small observatory in the recently installed and equipped "Wilde Observatory," which will afford opportunity for much work hitherto impossible. The Department of Metallurgy, since moving into its new quarters in the School of Mines, has been able to materially increase its offer in possibilities of research in the advanced and scientific problems of the metallurgy of to-day. The Department of Zoölogy, by the generosity of one of its students, has been put in possession of an experimental farm for the investigation of all the numerous questions for whose careful and satisfactory study the confines of the laboratory are too small. Already most valuable researches upon heredity are well advanced and important results are confidently anticipated. In order to keep better in line with the facts of the situation and with modern interpretation, the

Departmental Details

name of the Department of Physiological Chemistry has been changed to Biological Chemistry.

The unusual percentage of increase of the registration of last year over the previous year has not been maintained for the current year. Both the number of candidates receiving degrees and of students primarily registered under this Faculty have not shown such an increase as last year. It would appear that for some reason the year 1905-06 was an exceptionally good one for graduate work. I believe, however, that this Faculty has held its own in comparison with the other graduate faculties. Periods of great financial activity and prosperity are not favorable to large attendance at universities. At such time commercial opportunities lure the student from the pursuit of pure science. Details of registration, degrees granted, etc., are embodied in the report of the Registrar and are consequently omitted here.

Professor E. F. Nichols, as Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fellow, has carried on a series of most important investigations into the electron theory, and will soon publish his results. Dr. Bergen Davis has been elected to the fellowship for the year 1907-08.

Clarence Whitney Kanolt, Barnard Fellow, has been appointed to the Case School of Applied Science and has continued his investigations in Physical Chemistry. Frederick C. Blake, Barnard Fellow, has continued his investigations at the University of Berlin, in the laboratories of Professor Du Bois, upon the general theory of magnetism and certain specific effects of the magnetic field on the resistance of some magnetic metals. The University Fellows have successfully carried on their research work, and Mr. Benson completed the requirements for the Ph.D., and several others might have done so had they not preferred to take ample time and profit accordingly.

In general the work of the Faculty is running along in approved lines, the only detail requiring adjustment being a more definite and detailed coordination of the graduate work of the schools of engineering.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HALLOCK, *Dean*

BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor of presenting the following report upon the condition and the progress of Barnard College for the academic year 1906-07, the eighteenth year of its existence:

The registration for the year has shown a good increase over last year—about 7% in the regular undergraduate body and 35% in the patronage of undergraduate courses by graduate and professional students from other schools of the University. This averages 15% increase in total registration over last year; the College has quadrupled in numbers in ten years.

The new dormitory has been under construction at 116th Street and Broadway and has so far kept fully up to contract time. It will be only some quite unforeseen accident which can now prevent it from being comfortably equipped by the opening of the semester in September. The laying of the cornerstone took place early in November and was made an occasion for a large gathering of the alumnæ and friends of the College. The name of Brooks Hall was given to the building in recognition of the eminent service rendered to the College in its early years by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, first chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The building is in every way modern in its equipment and design, representing, in so far as can be interpreted from the new hotel construction, the increasing demand among Americans for greater physical conveniences with diminished display.

The reception of this pioneer building in a modern college dormitory for women will throw much needed light upon the right construction for future buildings.

The Alumnæ Hall of Residence has been a marked success in every way. How this has been accomplished under the physical limitations of a badly planned and worse built apartment house is a mystery which can be understood only after minute study of the devoted service of the Alumnæ and the gratitude of the students for a college home. The nucleus of patronage carried over to the new dormitory is thoroughly imbued with the finest loyalty and adds an element of secured success to our regular residence life before it begins.

Alumnæ
Hall of
Residence

The actual gifts paid in during the year amount to \$236,724.40. This includes many generous contributions toward the general funds from Mr. J. Eastman, Mrs. L. P. Eastman, Mrs. G. W. Collord, Miss Bruce, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. Guggenheim, Miss Gibbes, Mr. M. L. Schiff, and Miss Spence. It also includes the final transfer of the \$100,000 given by Mrs. A. A. Anderson last year for pure science expansion. This money is placed in industrial securities, which are to be left as at the time of transfer for two years, and during that period guaranteed by the donor against any possible depreciation below the value of the gift. After the expiration of two years the Trustees are free to reinvest in accordance with their judgment and the guarantee ends. The anonymous pledge of \$150,000 for Brooks Hall has been responded to as the bills have come due; \$110,000 have now been paid into the treasury through the agency of Mr. E. W. Sheldon, as representing the donor. The bequest of \$5,000 from the estate of Mrs. Henry M. Sanders has been received; \$2,000 has been paid by Mrs. Samuel Wilde for the housing of the Wilde telescope; an added gift of equipment amounting to \$546.40 has been presented by Mrs. Collord to the Department of Physics; \$1,000 was donated by Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart for some definite need of Brooks Hall, to be determined by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. It will probably be used for a grand piano. The Trustees' Committee on

Gifts

Scholarships gave, or obtained, \$1,535 for the tuition of needy students as a supplement to the income from trust funds available for that purpose.

The estate of Miss Emily O. Gibbes, of Newport, was so left that Barnard College becomes residuary legatee for a large share of her property. None of it has been received yet, and the amount of it is not yet fully known.

This is the second year of the new policy of admitting students at the mid-year. Two years make a short time in which to draw any very final conclusions in regard to the working efficiency of a new arrangement; yet the results have been so unsatisfactory thus far as to make it wise to consider carefully before assuming that the experiment has become a fixed policy. In February, 1906, 10 students entered the college. Only 3 of them passed the semester's examinations satisfactorily enough to gain promotion and only 5 of them have met the standards of scholarship this current year. Of the aggregate 184 points taken by these students in the spring semester of 1906, 26% was absolute failure and over 50% was of a grade of D or lower. The record for the group who entered in February, 1907, is better in so far as college work is concerned, but worse in regard to the removal of entrance conditions. Out of 15 students who were admitted, only 6 earned their promotion. That this is in some way due to the irregularity of the time of admission and not to defective standards of the school may be inferred from the fact that no student admitted in February from the Horace Mann School and only one student admitted in February from the Wadleigh High School have sustained class rank. I am therefore forced to believe that the graduation from the local high schools in February does not really affect the students who are planning a college career; that it is better for these students and for the schools doing college preparatory work that the year should be the unit of college preparation. I also believe that the class system in college has many valuable features which should only be renounced for a genuine and not for an imagined need of the secondary school pupils.

Since so few students are likely to be admitted in February, the worst practical feature of the situation seems to be the throwing such heavy burden of examination upon the Faculty at a time when they are exceptionally busy with the regular mid-year examinations of the students in college. In case the present system becomes permanent, certainly no student should be allowed examination for entrance at that time unless she can show reasonable likelihood that it will prove a successful final examination.

There have been no changes in the Faculty during the year, and few changes beyond the constant additions in the younger portion of the teaching staff. Professor Benjamin Duryea Woodward has been absent on leave Faculty during the year, and his work has been distributed among the rest of the staff and two added lecturers.

The changes in courses of study have been in the line of gradual enlargement of opportunity, due to Courses increased number of students and increased specialization.

The needs of the College are much the same as reported last year. Although we have had the pleasure of receiving some added endowment and seeing a satisfaction of Needs residence need, yet there still remains a crying demand for more free endowment, and for a students' building for the rest and physical well-being of 600 students, who do not live in the dormitory.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA D. GILL, *Dean*

TEACHERS COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

*To the President of Columbia University
and the Trustees of Teachers College,*

SIRS:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of Teachers College for the academic year 1906-07:

The total enrollment of resident students in the College has been 743; extension students doing work at Teachers College, 1,574; School pupils, 1,274—a grand total of 3,591. Of the College enrollment 152 graduate students and 587 professional students were candidates for a diploma, 50 were collegiate students, and 26 were unclassified students. In addition to this primary registration, 71 graduate students from the University Faculties, 61 from Columbia College, and 131 from Barnard College elected courses in Teachers College. To this number might also be added 1,052 students enrolled in extension classes given away from the College, and 8,337 auditors in our extension lecture courses. The number of college graduates registered in Teachers College was 225 and 61 others had a partial college course. There were also 391 normal school graduates. Our resident students came from 41 States and 10 foreign countries. They represented 133 colleges and universities, 90 normal and training schools, and 113 technical schools. Of the resident students 47 were candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 105 were candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, 336 were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education, and 2 were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Barnard College.

There has been a substantial increase in our primary regis-

tration notwithstanding the apparent diminution in the total enrollment from 976 in 1905-06 to 743 in 1906-07.

In former years students primarily registered in Columbia College or Barnard College might also become candidates for a diploma in Teachers College. Under the regulations now in effect such students may elect courses in Teachers College, but they cannot become candidates for a diploma unless they register in Teachers College and pursue the prescribed professional course. Only two students have transferred their registration in this manner; whereas 263 have elected Teachers College courses. Furthermore, as a part of the agreement, Teachers College has withdrawn its freshman class, formerly numbering 30 to 40 students. Notwithstanding this loss our total student body has really grown from 976 in 1905-06 to 1,006 in 1906-07.

**Growth
of the
Year**

The colleges and universities which send us the largest number of students stand in the following order: College of the City of New York, 20; New York Normal College, 17; Smith, 12; Chicago, 11; Cornell, 10; New York University, 10; Michigan, 10; Barnard, 9; Vassar, 9; Columbia, 8; Harvard, 8; Syracuse, 7; Mt. Holyoke, 6; Stanford, 5; Adelphi, 4; Boston, 4; Brown, 4; Oberlin, 4; Ohio State, 4; Utah, 4; Wilson, 4; Woman's College of Baltimore, 4; University of Berlin, Germany, 3; Denison, 3; Denver, 3; Swarthmore, 3; California, 3; Cincinnati, 3; Vermont, 3; Wellesley, 3; Wesleyan, 3; Bryn Mawr, 2; Drake, 2; Kansas Agricultural, 2; Nebraska, 2; Ohio Northern, 2; Radcliffe, 2; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 2; Nashville, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Washington, 2; Washington and Lee, 2; Western, 2; and Worcester Polytechnic, 2. Eighty-seven institutions, including 17 in foreign countries, are represented by one student each. The normal schools with largest representation are the following: New York Normal College, 17; Oswego, N. Y., 13; Trenton, N. J., 11; Ypsilanti, Mich., 11; Oneonta, N. Y., 9; Albany, N. Y., 8; Jamaica, N. Y., 8; New Paltz, N. Y., 8; Manhattan Training School, N. Y., 8; Bridgewater, Mass., 7; Cortland, N. Y., 6; Potsdam, N. Y., 6; Indianapolis, Ind., 5; Oshkosh, Wis., 5; Buffalo, N. Y., 4; Emporia, Kan., 4;

**Parentage of
Degrees and
Diplomas**

Greeley, Colo., 4; Normal, Ill., 4; Paterson, N. J., 4; Winona, Minn., 4; Geneseo, N. Y., 3; Indiana, Pa., 3; Millersville, Pa., 3; and New Britain, Conn., 3.

Reports from the several departments indicate a high degree of satisfaction with the year's work. Classes have been better graded, particularly in courses concerned with the theory and practice of teaching in secondary schools. The arrangement with Barnard College is not yet entirely satisfactory, owing to Barnard's discrimination against all professional courses of a non-academic character, but the remedy does not lie within the province of Teachers College. As shown in the college list, Barnard College makes comparatively little use of the professional advantages offered in Teachers College either by way of transferring students in mid-course or sending them to us after graduation.

The Bryson Library reports the addition of 2,891 volumes, 2,263 by purchase and 628 by gift, bringing up the total number of bound volumes to 34,124. "Though the pedagogical Americana has been considered of first importance, gradually a collection of English, German and French materials has been made, comprising the principal works and covering the various features of the educational systems of America, the British Isles and Colonies, Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg. The constantly developing needs of a cosmopolitan student body, together with requests from alumni, officers of instruction and other institutions, have led to the gradual accumulation of material for the study of the educational systems of nearly every important country in the world."

The general affairs of the College and its schools have been discussed so ably and at such length in the June number of the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, Vol. IX, No. 3, that there is no need of further amplification. The report of the Appointment Committee, however, is supplemental to the QUARTERLY'S survey of our sphere of influence. The secretary reports that 2,000 applications have been received as against 1,471

during the preceding year—"from all quarters of North and South America; from Japan, China, India, even the Straits Settlements. . . . From colleges and universities we have had 168 inquiries; for superintendents, 12; from normal schools, 119; for supervisors and special teachers, 589; from secondary schools, 613; from elementary schools, 251; for hospital work, 71; from settlements, 110; for tutors, 112; and summer positions, 62. Besides these there are unclassified inquiries of wide range to the number of 217. . . . We have not yet men enough in residence to fill college and administrative positions, or women enough for the supervisory and critic work that offers. Never before in the history of the College have we been obliged to refuse so many important places."

The following table shows the distribution of appointments reported to the Committee for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07:

	1905-06	1906-07
Colleges and Universities.....	41	84
Superintendents of Schools.....	3	5
Normal Schools.....	20	47
Supervisors and Special Teachers.....	114	208
Secondary Schools.....	152	168
Elementary Schools.....	70	74
Kindergartens	24	17
Hospital Administration.....	13	20
Miscellaneous Positions.....	24	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	461	665
Less names counted twice.....	88	154
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	373	511

The Treasurer's report is exceptionally favorable. It shows additions during the year to endowment funds of \$402,150.25, and to funds for special purposes of \$1,061.80, making in all \$768,326.24 for general purposes and \$324,713.61 for special purposes—a total endowment on June 30, 1907, of \$1,093,039.85. The names of the donors to whom we are so deeply indebted for the gifts to the general fund are given in the Treasurer's report. To the students, colleagues and friends of the late Professor Mary D. Runyan, who contributed anonymously the endowment for a kindergarten scholarship, our thanks are due, not only for assist-

**Treasurer's
Report**

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

SHOWING TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES (INCLUDING INTEREST, ASSESSMENTS, ETC.), INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, AND
STUDENT ENROLLMENT FROM 1897-98 TO 1906-07

YEAR	Total Current Expenses, including Interest and Assessments	Income, chiefly from Tuition Fees	Income from Trust Funds	Gifts for Designated Purposes	Gifts for General Purposes	STUDENT ENROLLMENT		
						College	Schools	Extension
1897-98	\$142,761.87	\$66,464.68	\$252.50	\$2,600.00	\$63,570.00	169	395	299
1898-99	186,664.23	96,582.57	530.00	12,232.00	62,500.00	335	534	1,173
1899-1900	212,278.89	105,149.00	4,266.29	8,016.00	58,520.00	454	626	750
1900-01	223,723.85	132,759.48	8,866.00	8,560.00	84,625.00	593	702	679
1901-02	276,432.54	172,076.63	12,605.82	11,900.00	74,135.00	709	842	900
1902-03	310,969.56	221,767.14	12,541.00	12,184.50	71,285.00	729	1,093	1,196
1903-04	345,031.72	265,611.08	12,789.34	6,952.11	64,975.00	804	1,105	1,448 ^a
1904-05	360,375.42	283,155.98	15,735.06	3,134.98	55,320.00	832	1,166	1,189 ^b
1905-06	370,168.84	319,042.73	28,849.23	1,855.21	33,560.00	976	1,182	1,201 ^b
1906-07	405,866.15	333,246.26	48,508.06	3,875.87	26,060.00	743 ^c	1,274	1,574 ^b

^a Of this number 774 registered in courses at Teachers College.

^b All registered for courses at Teachers College.

^c Includes only students primarily registered in Teachers College.

ance to a worthy cause but for a lasting memorial of a noble woman and devoted teacher.

The current expenses of the year amounted to \$405,866.15, of which \$20,342.72 was paid from income from funds for special purposes and \$2,875.56 was paid from gifts for designated purposes. The income applicable to general purposes was \$333,246.26 from College earnings and \$28,048.28 from investments, leaving a deficiency of income for the year of \$21,353.33. The donations received during the year to meet the expected deficiency amounted to \$26,060. Current expenses, not specially provided for, have increased \$31,358.06 over the previous year. The increase in earnings has been \$14,203.53. The accompanying table gives a summary of expenses, income, student enrollment, etc., since 1897.

Financial
Adminis-
tration

The most significant gift of the year has been the anonymous gift of \$400,000 for the erection of a building for the department of Domestic Economy and \$50,000 for the necessary additions to the heating plant and changes incidental to the rearrangement of departmental quarters. The new building, as planned by the architects, Parish and Schroeder, will adjoin the main building on the north, and extend about 150 feet along 121st Street. It will accommodate the present departments of Domestic Art, Domestic Science and Biology and provide for their growth up to 400 or 500 students. Plans are being formulated for a considerable expansion of the present offerings of these departments as soon as the new building is ready for occupancy. The rooms vacated by the departments provided for in the new building will materially relieve the pressure upon the Library and afford suitable quarters for some of our largest education departments. The enlargement of our plant puts the College into a position where it can comfortably and adequately meet its obligations of professional service.

Gift for
Domestic
Economy

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RUSSELL, *Dean*

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit below my report of the College of Pharmacy for the academic year 1906-07:

In my two last annual reports special attention was given to the entrance requirements imposed by our State law of 1905 and to the results of its enforcement. With the graduation this year of our first class to matriculate under that law, the present report completes the history of our initial experiment in this relation. In my last report much pleasure was expressed with our experience in teaching a first-year class of which every member had enjoyed at least a small amount of sound preliminary training, and the superior scholarship of a second-year class so constituted was anticipated. The views then expressed have been fully justified by the subsequent history of that class, as well as by the repetition of its earlier history by the class of 1908. The percentage of failures at the final examinations of both classes has been far smaller than under the old régime, notwithstanding that many of them represented "hold-over" students from preceding classes, and in spite of the fact that the examinations were far more rigid than those of former years, as the superior scholarship of the students seemed to require.

That the ratings above recorded were fairly earned is attested by the results attained by a large part of our graduating class

at the May examinations of the State Board of Pharmacy. Although the number of our graduates taking these examinations was about as usual, there were but two failures, one of them in only one subject and evidently due to the lack of familiarity of the candidate with the English language. These results, so far as I can learn, have never been approached by any preceding class. Since fitness for the practice of pharmacy, as determined by a competent and impartial State Board, is the final criterion of a pharmaceutical education, such a result can hardly fail to strengthen the public belief in the great value to pharmacy of the law under consideration.

The percentages of University students (high school graduates) in our successive classes were stated in my last report as 5, 11 and 16 per cent., respectively. It is very gratifying to now report a continued growth in this percentage, 27% of the members of the class of 1908 this year examined being of this grade. Our own favorable estimate of the qualifications of this section of the class has this year been happily confirmed by Professor Gies and Dr. Richards, of the Medical School, who have had our first and second-year University classes, respectively, under their instruction during the last part of the term. From both of these gentlemen we have received the most favorable reports of the work performed and the results attained by these students under their direction.

University
Class

A close study of the work performed by both classes indicates the wisdom of our Faculty in having, to a certain extent, modified the character of their instruction to accord with the want of drug-store experience of students, most of whom come from the secondary schools instead of from the apothecary shop. We recognize it as wise to continue and even extend such modification in the future. The gain in scholarship and general ability atones manyfold for this slight defect, and it is a far easier task to make good the latter by increased practical work in the pharmacy course than to make good serious deficiencies in preliminary educational training.

Modifications
in
Course

Another modification in the first year's work is found neces-

sary to meet a change in the character of State licenses. The licensing as assistants of students who have had one year's instruction in the pharmacy school calls for a certain amount of information by those students in subjects the instruction in which has been heretofore confined to the second year. The most important of these subjects is that of posology, especially in its relations to toxicology, and provision for this has been made in our schedule for 1907-08. Provision should also be made for teaching pharmaceutical Latin as soon as practicable.

A step which it is hoped will prove an important one has this year been taken in arranging a special graduate course of instruction in the chemical and microscopical analysis of foods and drugs to meet demands for services growing out of recently enacted National, State and Municipal food and drug laws. To properly qualify those graduates who require a moderate amount of training preliminary to this course, we have inaugurated a short summer preparatory course. Full information regarding these courses is printed in our annual prospectus and a special bulletin concerning them has been issued. That what has thus been done is but a step in the right direction is evident from recent publications by the national government to the effect that appointees to such positions should possess degrees equivalent to that of Bachelor of Science.

Coincident with the inauguration of the new work in chemistry and microscopy connected with our food and drug course, there has been an important increase in the amount and an important change in the character of the undergraduate work in microscopical analysis and pharmaceutical assaying.

The increased work above mentioned having rendered it impossible for Professor Diekman to continue his course of lectures in Biological Chemistry to the graduate class, Professor Gies, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has consented to deliver this course of lectures, an act of generosity of which we here take pleasure in making public acknowledgment.

Financially the past year has witnessed the full force of the temporarily adverse effect resulting from our small classes, due to the legislation above discussed. This result having been fully anticipated, it was met by careful preparation. While a steady improvement in these conditions is to be expected, a full recovery from the adverse influences can hardly be looked for during the coming year.

**Financial
Conditions**

The prospects for the year 1907-08 indicate a material increase in attendance and a large increase in the percentage of University students.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. RUSBY, *Dean*

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE SESSION OF 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

It is my privilege to present herewith the report of the Director of the Summer Session for 1907, which opened Tuesday, July 8, and closed Saturday, August 17.

In the report for 1906 attention was called to the interesting fact that the registration had passed 1,000 and that there was a gain of 32 over the numbers of the preceding year. In view of this statement it is especially gratifying to report for 1907 an attendance of 1,350, and a gain of 342 over the numbers of last year, and of 933 over those of 1900, the first year of the Summer Session at Columbia. Such an unprecedented increase calls for more than a passing comment. It is evident from registration figures, courteously sent us by officers of the more important universities which maintain summer schools, that the number of those who desire to study in universities and colleges during the summer season is steadily increasing. It would, therefore, have been peculiar if Columbia University had not shown a decided gain over the registration of last summer. Nevertheless, the phenomenal increase which we now record cannot be attributed simply to the general trend in the educational world. Without taking into consideration, for special reasons, the University of Chicago and the University of Tennessee, it may be safely asserted that Columbia University has the largest summer enrollment in the country. The attainment of this superior position in respect to attendance may reasonably be regarded as an evidence

of widespread approval of our plan and work. It is interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of attendance from the South and West has been steadily increasing (1904, 19.48% ; in 1906, 31.19% ; in 1907, 32.67%).

The Summer Session opened in the second week of July instead of in the first week, as hitherto. This necessitated the setting aside of Monday, July 8, as a registration day, and the including of Saturday, July 13, and Saturday, August 17, in the calendar of days of attendance. This modification has proved entirely satisfactory. Teachers were able to complete their regular work and reach the University in time for the opening of the Session, and registration was more prompt and not so scattered as in previous years. In 1906, 730 of the 1,008 students had been enrolled on the second day of the Session; in 1907, however, 1,132 of the 1,350 students had registered on or before the corresponding day.

The plan adopted for the Session of 1907 implied the widening of the scope of the subjects offered rather than an increase in the number of the courses.

This plan was sound from an educational point of view, and it has resulted in thorough work and concentrated effort, and has been met by a most gratifying response in the increased enrollment. In Chemistry, 3 additional courses were offered; in Domestic Science, 1; in Education, 3; in History, 2; in Mathematics, 3; in Nature Study, 2; in Physiology and Psychology, 1 each; in Romance Languages, 3. Classical Archæology was added by the Department of Greek; Kindergarten (attendance 139), in 4 new courses by the Department of Education; and Mechanics (attendance 59) in 2 courses by the Department of Physics. The only new subject offered was Engineering, which was given in 5 courses—2 in Civil Engineering and 3 in Mechanical Engineering. The addition of this subject to the Summer Session scheme was fully justified by the attendance, which numbered 42. Sociology, given in 1906, was not offered in 1907. The increased enrollment has been consistently divided among the various subjects, German alone

Promptness
of
Registration

The
Program of
Studies

showing a falling off—4 in a registration of 200. Chemistry shows a gain of 93; Domestic Science, 38; Drawing, 20; Education, 175; English, 45; Geography, 30; Greek, 11; History, 89; Latin, 14; Manual Training, 19; Mathematics, 47; Music, 12; Nature Study, 30; Philosophy, 22; Psychology, 35; Physical Education, 25; Physics, 68; Romance Languages, 52. All this forms an extraordinary record never before attained.

Graduate students in 1905 numbered 120; in 1906, 166; in 1907, 218. This increase is due to the regulations adopted by the University Council in 1905 for the purpose of encouraging graduate work in the Summer Session. The presence of this body of graduate students ensures a continuance of the seriousness of purpose which has always marked the work of the summer term at Columbia. Graduate courses leading to the degree of A.M. were offered in Chemistry (8); Economics (1); Education (7); Engineering (5); English (4); Geology (2); German (5); Greek (2); History (5); Latin (4); Mathematics (4); Philosophy (3); Psychology (4); Physical Education (1); Physics (3); Physiology (4); Romance Languages (2)—total, 64, as against 47 in 1906, and 29 in 1905.

The teaching staff of the Summer Session of 1907 numbered 73 instructors, as against 62 in 1906, and 18 assistants, as against 15 in 1906. The following persons, 23 in all, as compared with 15 in 1906, were called to Columbia specifically for Summer Session instruction: Professor Herman V. Ames and Professor Edward P. Cheyney of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Elwood P. Cubberly, Leland Stanford Jr. University; Professor Joseph Villiers Denney, Ohio State University; Professor Edward Charles Elliott, University of Wisconsin; Professor Robert Herndon Fife, Jr., Wesleyan University; Professor Ernest Norton Henderson, Adelphi College; Mr. George Holston, Columbia Grammar School; Miss Bertha M. Hopkins, Ohio State University; Dr. George Kriehn; Professor Fred Eugene Leonard, Oberlin College; Professor Ernest Hiram Lindley, Indiana University; Professor Archibald MacMechan, Dalhousie College; Professor Roswell Cheney McCrea, Bow-

Teaching
Staff

doin College; Professor Charles Riborg Mann, Chicago University; Professor William E. Mott, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Maude Allene Monroe, Oberlin College; Professor Thomas Andrew Storey, College of the City of New York; Professor Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University; Mr. Chauncey R. Thomas, Alfred University; Mr. Frank Ernest Thompson, San Diego State Normal School; Dr. Oliver Miles Washburn, University of Chicago High School; Mr. Frederic A. Woll, Irving School, New York; Miss Mary Woods, New York College Settlement.

In the Summer Session of 1906 the rule limiting students to courses aggregating six points—that is, to three courses—was in some respects unsatisfactory. The purpose of the rule was to prevent a student from taking more than three courses. In many cases the rule tended to deprive a student of the third course. It was, therefore, determined by the Administrative Board that the rule should be made more flexible, although with suitable restrictions, and that the Director should have within his discretion the granting of an additional course. The following supplement was added to the rule: “Upon payment of a supplementary fee not to exceed \$10, students not candidates for one of the higher degrees may, for reasons of weight and with the approval of the Director, register for one additional course, or part of a course. Such additional work may not be counted toward a non-professional degree, but may be offered toward a professional degree with the consent of the faculty concerned.”

Registrations
for Additional
Work

This provision has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended, and has met with general approval. One hundred and four students were granted the privilege of an additional course. They were either candidates for the degrees in Applied Science, or in Education, or those not candidates for a degree who were able, because of previous attainment, to undertake the additional work. The extra fee served as a restraint for those whose qualifications were not commensurate with their ambitions.

The Summer Session student at Columbia has found that much attention is given to providing for his welfare during the hours of relaxation and freedom from study. The usual course of public lectures of a more popular character was given by a number of the instructors on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Lectures on the History of Art, open to all students, were given every day by Dr. George Kriehn. Public lectures were also given by the Department of Physics. Five lectures in the German language were given by the Department of German on successive Wednesdays throughout the Session. These courses of lectures have been greatly appreciated, and were useful as providing for auditors, inasmuch as the stringent rules of the Summer Session limit the regular classes to students who intend carrying on the work assigned.

Much profit and enjoyment have been obtained by our students this summer from the concerts, which have been attended by large audiences. Organ recitals were given in St. Paul's Chapel of the University on the evenings of July 16, 23, 30 and August 6. The organists were Professor Samuel A. Baldwin of the College of the City of New York, and Mr. S. Archer Gibson, organist and choirmaster of the Brick Presbyterian Church. Open air concerts were given by an orchestra stationed on the steps of Earl Hall on the evenings of July 11, 25, and August 1. These were highly appreciated by the students and their friends, who thronged the University grounds.

The usual informal receptions to the officers and students were held in the University Gymnasium on the evenings of July 18 and August 8, and were attended by many students, who were thus able to meet their companions in a social way.

The excursions, which have always been a feature of Summer Session experience at Columbia, have become highly important as a means of instruction. They have been so carefully arranged and so well conducted, and the educational purpose has been so prominently kept in view, that they deserve classification with the

courses in Economics. The following is a list of these excursions for 1907:

	Number of Students
July 13. Circumnavigating New York by "Seeing New York Yacht".....	124
" 17. Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	65
" 20. West Point, N. Y.....	252
" 22. Inspection of Columbia University buildings.....	95
" 24. New York Juvenile Asylum, "Children's Village," Chauncey, N. Y.....	63
" 27. Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow.....	264
" 31. American Museum of Natural History.....	
Aug. 3. U. S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island.....	300
" 7. Indian and Colonial New York.....	
" 10. N. Y. Botanical Garden.....	35

The most gratifying feature of the Session of 1907 has been the opening of St. Paul's Chapel for religious services. Every Sunday morning at 11 A.M. services have been held and have been well attended. The **Religious Services** Rev. George A. Oldham, Acting Chaplain of the University, and Mr. William Moody, of East Northfield, Mass., have made possible the successful conduct of these services. We are indebted also to twenty of the Summer Session students, who volunteered to serve as a choir, and who, under the skilful direction of Mr. William J. Kraft, have made the services helpful and attractive.

The following clergymen were the University preachers for the Summer Session:

Rev. George William Knox, D.D., Union Theological Seminary; Rev. J. G. Bacchus, D.D., Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn; Rev. Ozora S. Davis, D.D., South Congregational Church, New Britain, Conn.; and Rev. J. Stuart Holden, St. Paul's, Portman Square, W. London.

The extraordinary enrollment of the Session of 1907 must be regarded not only as an evidence of the excellent work that is being accomplished in this part of University activity, but as an incentive to the preparation of broader plans and to greater progress in the coming year. It is plain that the foundation was properly laid and that the structure is being built along right lines. I would, therefore, recommend that the policy of broadening the subjects offered be continued, so that there may be

**Recommendations
for the Future**

sufficient variety to induce the student to return. A conservative increase in the subjects of study is also indicated by the success of this summer. I would suggest the addition of domestic art to the special departments in the field of Education. Courses in methods in teaching elementary English and mathematics would be appreciated by many teachers. In English, elocution should be given, and an additional one hour course of graduate grade. Economics should be developed in a manner consistent with the importance of the subject. The success of the courses in Engineering leads me to recommend development in the applied sciences, especially in the field of electrical engineering.

I recommend also increased interest and attention to the giving of instructive concerts during the summer. The University will perform a service of great magnitude if it will give opportunities for hearing music of the highest grade to those who gather at Columbia in the summer season.

The Summer Courses in Medicine were given for the fifth season, and were attended by 38 students. Instruction began on Monday, June 3, and continued until August 31. The course in Obstetrics began May 15, and closed September 16. The several courses varied in length from three to five weeks. Students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons who were eligible to enter any practical course of the Summer Courses in Medicine, and who satisfactorily completed the same, will obtain exemption from attending equivalent courses during the academic year. It is hoped by an extension of this plan to lighten the burden which rests so heavily on the student in medicine in his second and third years.

Of the fifteen subjects offered, the following were elected :

	Attendance
Genito-Urinary Diseases.....	1
Gynæcology	2
Laryngology	1
Medical Diagnosis.....	4
Obstetrics.....	12
Orthopædic Surgery.....	1
Physical Diagnosis.....	4
Physiology.....	6
Surgery.....	9
	<hr/> 40
Duplicates*.....	2
Total.....	<hr/> 38

*Two men took two subjects.

The following is a list of the instructors giving the courses :

Edmund LeRoy Dow, M.D., Physical Diagnosis.
Haven Emerson, M.D., Physiology.
Charles Sumner Fischer, M.D., Medical Diagnosis.
Richard Frothingham, M.D., Laryngology.
Lucius Wales Hotchkiss, M.D., Surgery.
Charles H. Jaeger, M.D., Orthopædic Surgery.
J. W. Draper Maury, M.D., Surgery.
Walter S. Reynolds, M.D., Genito-Urinary Diseases.
George Hope Ryder, M.D., Gynæcology.
John B. Walker, M.D., Surgery.

It is very evident that these summer courses in medicine are not accomplishing results at all in proportion to what the plans, which have been prepared, and the possibilities, which might be realized, call for. I would again strongly urge the providing of courses in subjects which could be readily given in the summer in a six weeks term. The satisfactory completion of such courses should mean freedom during the academic year for an increased amount of practical work, which is so important from the standpoint of the inexperienced student of medicine.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT, *Director*

August 17, 1907.

EXTENSION TEACHING

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the third annual report of Extension Teaching, being that for the academic year 1906-07.

In general I have to report the continued progress and development of this part of the University's work.

Extension Teaching during the year just ended has provided instruction under the following heads:

I.—COLLEGIATE COURSES for men and women that repeated, usually by the same College instructors, certain of the collegiate courses of Columbia College and Barnard College.

II.—PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COURSES for Teachers engaged in active service and others, given in cooperation with Teachers College.

III.—EVENING TECHNICAL COURSES for technical and professional workers who desire to get instruction from University instructors in technical courses modified to their particular needs.

IV.—LECTURE COURSE: given in local centres on University subjects of general interest and capable of public treatment in short courses.

GROUPS I. and II. are given both at the University and in local centres; GROUP III. is given only at the University; GROUP IV. is given only in local centres.

I.—COURSES GIVEN AT THE UNIVERSITY

During the academic year just closed the courses offered by Extension Teaching in GROUP I. were 35 in number ; in GROUP II., 33; in GROUP III., 10. Total, 78 courses.

This is an increase of 17 courses over 1905-06. **Registrations**

The enrollment of students registered in Extension Teaching at the University continues to increase with that regular growth due to the foundation of the work in the actual needs of the community. During the last academic year we have had at the University in GROUPS I. and II. 1,210 persons, in GROUP III. 364 persons—a total registration of individuals to the number of 1,574. This is an increase of 373 over 1905-06.

The registration by courses in GROUP I. numbered 873; in GROUP II., 685 (credit, 414; non-credit, 241); in GROUP III., 497. In addition we have enrolled in Teachers College classes many teachers in active service. Such registrations number 370. The total class registrations are therefore 2,425. This is an increase of 679 over last year.

The detailed registration of students in courses offered by Extension Teaching is as follows:

(The parenthetical numbers give the number of courses offered in the subject.)

CREDIT COURSES* (GROUPS I. AND II.)

COURSES	REGISTRATIONS	COURSES	REGISTRATIONS
Architecture (History of) (1)	20	Kindergarten Teaching (3)...	43
Botany (2).....	18	Manual Training (3).....	76
Domestic Science (1).....	16	Mathematics (4).....	54
Education (2).....	70	Music (7).....	63
English (12).....	489	Philosophy (2).....	28
Fine Arts (2).....	47	Physical Science (2).....	21
Geography (1).....	34	Physics (1).....	6
German (5).....	99	French (4).....	73
History (4).....	145	Spanish (1).....	9
Italian (1).....	6		

Courses, 58; registration, 1,317.

* That is, credited by the Faculty of Teachers College, toward the degree of B.S. and the appropriate diplomas.

NON-CREDIT COURSES (GROUP II.)

Domestic Art (6).....	110	Manual Training (1).....	10
Domestic Science (2).....	119	Physical Education (1).....	2
		Courses, 10; registrations, 241.	

EVENING TECHNICAL COURSES (GROUP III.)

Design of Reinforced Concrete Structures.....	28	Mathematics	126
Drafting	64	Steam Engineering.....	8
Electrical Engineering.....	40	Strength of Materials.....	82
Engineering Physics.....	42	Structural Design.....	54
Machine Design.....	11	Surveying	42
		Courses, 10; registrations, 497.	

The geographical distribution of students who come to the University for our courses is of interest. It shows on the one hand the field with which we are in touch, on the other the difficulties encountered by the students who come here for work.

**Geographical
Distribution of
Students**

Of the total number of students registered in Extension Teaching at the University—1,210 in GROUPS I. and II.—776 come from Manhattan, 68 from Brooklyn, 30 from the Bronx, 27 from Queens, 9 from Richmond. From the State of New York we have 105, coming from thirty-one towns—Amenia, Bedford Station, Cold Spring, Dobbs Ferry, East Islip, Fishkill, Freeport, Harrison, Hastings, Hempstead, Highland Falls, Huntington, Irvington, Larchmont, Lawrence, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Port Chester, Poughkeepsie, Rockville Centre, Scarsdale, Spring Valley, Tuckahoe, Tuxedo Park, Valley Stream, Westchester, White Plains, Yonkers. From the State of New Jersey we have 185, coming from fifty-seven towns—Bayonne, Bloomfield, Bogota, Bound Brook, Butler, Caldwell, Campgaw, Cliffside, Closter, Coytesville, Dover, East Orange, East Rutherford, Edgewater, Elizabeth, Englewood, Everett, Forest Hill, Fort Lee, Freehold, Hackensack, Haledon, Haworth, Highwood, Highwood Park, Hoboken, Irvington, Jersey City, Kearny, Madison, Milburn, Montclair, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Nutley, Old Bridge, Orange, Palisades Park,

Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Rahway, Ridgefield, Roseland, Roselle, Rutherford, South Orange, Summit, Tenafly, Trenton, Weehawken, Westfield, Westwood, Wharton, Woodbridge. From the State of Connecticut we have 7, coming from six towns—Greenwich, Litchfield, New Canaan, New London, Putnam, Stamford. From Pennsylvania we have 2, coming from East Stroudsburg and New Hope. From the District of Columbia we have 1—from Washington.

In the Evening Technical Courses, GROUP III., of the 364 students, 205 come from Manhattan, 34 from Brooklyn, 63 from the Bronx, 6 from Queens, 2 from Richmond. From the State of New York we have 10, coming from three towns—Mount Vernon, White Plains, Yonkers. From the State of New Jersey we have 44, coming from seventeen towns—Arlington, Bayonne, Clifton, East Orange, Englewood, Grantwood, Harrison, Haworth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Maplewood, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Rutherford, Weehawken.

II.—COURSES GIVEN IN LOCAL CENTRES

The courses given in local centres are (a) collegiate and professional courses of thirty to sixty hours (GROUPS I. and II.) and (b) shorter lecture courses (GROUP IV.).

In cooperation with the Board of Education of New York City we offered two courses, with 679 registrations; in cooperation with the Brooklyn Institute we offered eleven courses, with 152 registrations; with the Collegiate and Brooklyn Teachers' Association, two courses, Professional Courses with 97 registrations; with the Superintendent of Schools of Englewood, N. J., one course, with 124 registrations. The total number of courses given was sixteen—a decrease of one course compared with 1905-06; the total number of students, 1,052—a decrease of 591 registrations. This decrease was due to two causes. First, professors of Teachers College have been withdrawn largely from local centre work, especially in the Brooklyn Institute, leaving us to depend on new men. Second, the Board of Education courses were less

advantageously placed than in the previous year. These drawbacks will not be felt in the arrangements for 1907-08. There is a growing demand in other towns for collegiate and professional courses. The Paterson Teachers' Association has arranged for two collegiate courses, and arrangements with other associations are pending. The returns for 1907-08 will without doubt show the usual increase in work done.

The lecture courses show some interesting results. In co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association and various other men's clubs of Springfield, Mass., Professor Hamlin and Mr. Arthur Stoughton gave a course of five lectures on great cities and their architecture, intended to direct public taste to the character of great city architecture of the past in relation to the problem of the beautifying of modern cities. Our Froebel League lecturer in kindergarten education, Mrs. Marion B. B. Langzettel, has conducted successful courses at the Froebel League, in Montclair, and in Englewood. In Newark, the University and other clubs, with our cooperation, have founded the Newark Institute, an organization that promises much for the development of lecture work in that city. We are asked by that organization to offer there evening technical work in 1907-08, and we hope to establish in that great industrial city a series of evening technical courses such as we have offered this year at the University. As in previous years, most of our lecture courses are given in cooperation with the Board of Education of New York City and Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Our lecture courses (averaging six lectures to a course) numbered 52; the average attendance at each course was 160; the total attendance at courses of at least six lectures each was 8,337. This compares unfavorably with the record of last year, when we gave 53 courses, with an average attendance at each lecture of 228 and a total attendance at the courses of 12,112. The development of this phase of our work is still hampered by the lack of a sufficient body of lecturers.

The registration at courses given away from the University is in detail as follows:

COLLEGIATE AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES (GROUPS I. AND II.)

(Thirty to sixty hours each)

Biblical Literature (3).....	28	German (4).....	31
Education (3).....	64	History (1).....	293
English (4).....	600	Mathematics (1).....	36

Courses, 16. Registrations, 1,052.

LECTURE COURSE (GROUP IV.)

Anthropology (1).....	77	German (5).....	635
Architecture (1).....	250	History (9).....	1,885
Astronomy (2).....	259	Kindergarten (2).....	46
Domestic Science (1).....	67	Manual Training (1).....	130
Education (1).....	30	Metallurgy (2).....	506
English (12).....	1,713	Music (5).....	1,302
European Geography (2).....	745	Philosophy (1).....	75
French (5).....	584	Zoology (2).....	552

Courses, 52. Average attendance, 160. In attendance at courses, 8,337.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS IN EXTENSION TEACHING, 1904-07

Year	AT THE UNIVERSITY				IN LOCAL CENTRES		Total Students Collegiate, Professional, Technical
	Students	Registrations			Students in Credit Courses	Auditors in Lecture Courses	
		In Credit Courses	In Non-Credit	In Evening Tech.			
1904-05..	1,181	1,244	448	....	702	5,785	1,686
1905-06..	1,201	1,615	123	....	1,631	14,944	2,832
1906-07..	1,574	1,687	241	497	1,052	8,337	2,626

During the last academic year we have published the following syllabi of courses. *Series A* contains the syllabi of collegiate and professional courses:

A, 18—*School Administration*. Professor SAMUEL T. DUTTON.

A, 19—*Modern European History*. Professor CHARLES A. BEARD.

A, 20—*Theory and Practice of Teaching in Elementary Schools*. Professor GEORGE D. STRAYER.

The publications during the year just closed have begun to show a profit over the cost of publication.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The most important advance in the work of this division has been the founding of evening technical courses at the University. The development of modern industry has vastly increased the need of technical knowledge, especially among the men engaged in structural and electrical engineering. The demand for men with adequate technical equipment has been immense. In New York the applicants for admission to the Cooper Union, the Pratt Institute, the Mechanics' Institute, the Young Men's Christian Association courses are said to be more numerous than those institutions can adequately care for, while the local registration in correspondence schools for technical instruction is reputed to be very large.

Believing that the University should have a direct interest in the new problems of education brought on by a new industrial order, and that courses for technical workers could be given to advantage by competent instructors of the engineering schools of the University, the Administrative Board of Extension Teaching, in its meeting on October 30, 1906, authorized the giving of such courses at the University. Teachers College, with its customary helpfulness in projects of public education, placed its classrooms and the classrooms of the Speyer School at our service.

Through the effective cooperation of Professor Rautenstrauch, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. Benjamin R. Andrews, of the Speyer School, we were able to establish ten courses, for which there was adequate attendance. The individuals registered in these evening technical courses numbered 364; the registration in the courses (some taking more than one course) numbered 497. The fees of the students provided for all expenses of instruction, printing, light, heat, and service.

An attendance so large at the outset of the work came as a surprise to us all. It demonstrates the readiness of workers to meet us when we adjust our work to their needs. The students in these courses were drawn from men engaged dur-

ing the day in vocational callings, chiefly draftsmen in architects' offices (75), surveyors, surveyors' assistants, levelers, rod-men, chain-men (37), electricians (24), engineers (16), machinists (7); the remainder representing many other callings—bookkeepers, estimators, computors, carpenters, masons, telegraphers, foremen in construction plants, etc. Their average age was 23.05 years. The instructors and other University officers report that these new students have been remarkable in their bearing, intelligence, and zeal. Under strict regulations as to attendance and proficiency attested by examination, 140 students received certificates.

This part of our work is as yet necessarily experimental. We must adjust the material and method of college instruction to a very different class of student. We have not sought to establish courses of a professional school of engineering or architecture, but rather to help the technical worker to a better understanding of the principles of his calling—to create efficient assistants and foremen rather than engineers. But there will always be a need, especially in architecture and civil engineering, for courses that would normally entitle the student to college credit. In the announcement of these courses the utmost care will be taken to prevent any possibility of confusion with the courses of the professional school of the University.

The institution of evening technical courses brings us into vital touch with the latest problem of public education—the vocational training to which Germany and England are giving great attention. The solution we seek to offer in the evening technical courses will be only a partial one. But it may readily suggest and lead to a larger practical participation on our part in the work of industrial education. We shall go forward, therefore, in 1907-08 with further developments of this evening technical work, adding courses in architecture, industrial chemistry, fine arts, to make an offering of at least twenty courses.

No educator and no institution for education in a democracy can refuse help to men of the type of our evening technical students. They pursue knowledge after a full day's work, they pay for it out of the hard day's wage—these are conditions few college students have to endure. Work from students of

this type, done as it is under the greatest limitations, must win sympathy from us all. It is the plus something that a man does over and above what is required of him, that which he requires of himself, that gives him character, dignity, and leading. We may hope that this new field of instruction may open the way to the capable and ambitious among the skilled artisans and professional assistants whereby many may reach the work and the place to which their talents rightly trained will call them.

One administrative problem has arisen through the determination of Teachers College to withdraw from the Administrative Board of Extension Teaching the control and administration of all courses based on its curriculum, offered at the University, and to control and administer such courses itself. This action commits Teachers College to a more vital interest and more active participation in the education of non-matriculants, especially teachers in active service, and so far is greatly to be welcomed. There is work for all. Matriculants, likewise, who are non-residents will find it easier to fulfil the statutory requirement with regard to residence when many additional courses are listed as regular that hitherto have been called Extension courses. But the change creates an anomalous situation in our University relations. Extension Teaching, according to the official definition of its functions, "facilitates and directs instruction for students not in academic residence, by means of various courses of instruction given at special times and places, both at the University and elsewhere. The University thus offers to men and women, especially to those engaged in teaching, who can give only a portion of their time to study, an opportunity to pursue some subjects included in a liberal education and to make progress, if they so desire, toward a degree in teaching or an academic degree." Teachers College will by its action occupy a part of the field of Extension Teaching. And the effective administration of quasi-regular courses and special classes by Teachers College will call for a new extension department and encroach upon the functions of the Administrative Board. If Columbia College and Barnard College followed the

example of Teachers College the work of the Administrative Board, except in local centres, would be nil. On grounds of general policy it is, in my opinion, advisable to maintain administrative unity in our work, if this could be done without injustice to the peculiar interests of Teachers College.

Another problem arises out of the peculiar conditions of credit attached to the collegiate and professional courses of instruction offered by Extension Teaching. It has been our custom to submit to the Faculty of Teachers College a list of such courses offered by Extension Teaching as constituted wholes or parts of corresponding courses in one or other of the colleges of the University. While approving the courses of 1906-07 for credit, the Committee on Program of Studies of Teachers College expressed its opinion that "it could not in the future appropriately recognize for such credit academic courses given in Extension Teaching by members of the staff of Columbia College or Barnard College, unless such courses had been previously approved for credit by the Faculties of those Colleges." But the Faculties of Columbia College and Barnard College in 1905-06, by resolution, refused credit to regular courses when given in Extension Teaching. This action may have been intended merely for the control and discipline of the students of Columbia College and Barnard College, but its effect may be felt elsewhere and by students with whom they have no concern. The situation calls for legislative action if some two hundred non-resident students of Teachers College are not to suffer.

**Problem of
Credit
Courses**

Such problems point to the need of a more general policy on the part of the Colleges toward Extension Teaching, and the perfecting of its status either as a coordinate member of the schools and faculties of the University, or for purposes of education, not administration, as an integral part of each college on whose curriculum it founds its courses.

In the development of our lecture courses we need the ablest type of instructor—the man of vital scholarship, of strong, likable personality, trained in effective address.

The type is rare, and when the man is found he

**Need of
Lecturers**

is occupied with university duties or in other ways that lead to university honors and emoluments. I am tempted to say that those who will can't, and those who can won't, and thus the administrative officers' struggle. But the sense of duty to the community grows among our officers of instruction, and I gratefully acknowledge the help afforded by some of our hardest-worked instructors in their participation in these lecture courses.

The steady development of Extension Teaching is perhaps best represented in the ratio of its tuition fees. The total receipts in 1902-03, before the special organization of the work, were \$16,913; in 1903-04 (the first year of organization) they were \$22,199; in 1904-05, \$29,882; in 1905-06, \$33,219; in 1906-07, \$42,131.90. Out of its receipts Extension Teaching has had to maintain and has maintained all parts of its work. The demand that an institution shall be self-supporting is a severe one in any field of higher education—perhaps, after trial of its worth, an unwise one. It means a slow rate of development and a heavy executive responsibility. One thinks in this regard pleasantly of the recent action of the State legislature of Wisconsin, by which the extension work of the University of Wisconsin will receive an annual subsidy of \$20,000. Our work, it is worth noting, has not taxed the finances of Teachers College or the University a dollar; it has needed no new building; it has simply turned the facilities offered by the buildings and instructors at times when they were not otherwise required, to create a new instrument of education capable of continuous expansion and increasing public service.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. SYKES, *Director*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Secretary of the University for the year ending June 30, 1907:

The only change in the bulletins of information has been the revision and enlargement, under the direction of the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, of the announcements of professional courses in the Schools of **Bulletins** Mines, Engineering and Chemistry and their combination into a single pamphlet of 149 pages. This contains for the first time in one of our bulletins a list of the names and addresses of graduates of the courses described.

It is, however, necessary to increase year by year the editions of the Bulletins, and it seems to me there is no question of the wisdom and economy of establishing as soon as may be practicable a printing plant of our own.

In the correspondence, which has remained about the same in bulk and content, the following facts are noticeable:

The opportunities offered by the new program of studies of Columbia College to furnish a broad basis for professional training without undue loss of time are evidently **Corre-** becoming more widely known. The number of **spondence** students in the University who were taking a combined academic and professional course in 1906-07 was 67, and we are each year receiving an increased number of requests from students and teachers for information with regard to these combined courses. There are also many inquiries from undergraduates of other colleges as to admission with advanced standing to our professional schools, particularly those of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The recent adoption of a uniform

first year in these schools will, among its many good results, simplify our correspondence with regard to transfers from other institutions.

The number of alumni who show their continued loyalty to the University by interesting themselves in the entrance of new students and in the establishment of our graduates in suitable positions is each year increasing—the alumni of Teachers College being among the most helpful to the University in both these matters—but the total is not so large as it might be. May I in this connection quote a paragraph from an article by an alumnus of the Massachusetts Institute, in the April, 1907, number of the *Technology Review*:

Most remarkable is the degree of influence for good or for evil exercised by the Institute graduates. It is demonstrably no mere piece of pedagogical piety to say that the name and success of Technology depend mainly on the conduct of the alumni—on their willingness to acknowledge and their eagerness to reward the service the Institute rendered them in training them. Those who cannot contribute largely from their earnings can render service none the less genuine by enthusiasm and sacrifice in maintaining *esprit de corps* in graduate meetings and associations, in extending by every legitimate means that subtly influential "general reputation," and in conducting, unofficially, the constant recruiting which should send to Tech the most promising and desirable boys of scientific taste out of every community.

Not a few men are attracted to the University primarily through the reputation of the work of the Employment Committee; if it were possible to grant a small fund for advertising and clerical expenses for the use of the committee, its usefulness to the University could, I think, be materially increased.

The Summer Session is definitely taking its place as an integral part of the organization of the University. The judicious inclusion of courses prescribed for the professional degrees makes its usefulness very great to students from other colleges who wish to enter our courses with advanced standing, and this usefulness may be still further increased in the future.

I venture to renew my suggestion of last year that the whole question of scholarship appointments and other aid to students be looked into. A careful statistical study of the records of the scholarship holders in the different schools both before and after graduation as compared with non-holders, and an inquiry as to what happens

Aid to
Students

to men who apply for aid and fail to receive it, might lead to modifications in our present system of appointments.

One or two of the Scholarship Committees, following the example of the Fellowship appointments, have, at the time when the applications of all candidates are before them and their relative qualifications are freshly in mind, selected alternates for the filling of possible vacancies. I would recommend that this be made the uniform practice, for not only is it more likely to ensure the best appointments in the event of vacancies, but it enables prompt and definite information to be given to all candidates as to their chance for a scholarship. Possibly one or two places should be left in each list for candidates appearing in the fall, but this need not interfere with the general principle of appointing alternates.

It might be well also to create three or four scholarships at large, available upon appointment by the President in any school of the University to cover cases of emergency. An addition, say, of \$10,000 to the principal of our loan fund would be another means of helping deserving students to take up or to complete their University work when without it this work would have to be abandoned, or indefinitely postponed.

It is a disappointment to have to repeat the statement made last year of the lack of interest in the prizes open to competition by students. In 1907 the University was unable to award the Bunner Medal, English Seminary Prize, Bennett Prize, Convers Prize, and the Joseph Mather Smith Prize, because there were no suitable candidates. If the instructors in the appropriate courses made a point of bringing these competitions to the attention of their more ambitious students sufficiently early in the year, there would be more competitors.

I believe that the recent action of the Faculty of Medicine toward the standardizing of the academic titles in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the concurrence therein of the University Council, is a step in the right direction. What we need ultimately, it seems to me, is a broad distinction in our academic nomenclature between those persons, both officers and students, whose

Prizes

**University
Classifications**

primary occupation is their University work, and those to whom this is only secondary. In the medical school, for instance, there is nothing at present to indicate that the 345 students do not receive the undivided attention of 163 officers, not including 64 clinical assistants, whereas, as a matter of fact, the extra-mural officers and other incidental instructors whose University work does not exceed eight hours weekly and may not be more than two or three hours a week for only part of the year, make up 75 per cent. of this total of officers.

These questions of nomenclature and classification are not trivial matters, and are becoming increasingly important. The estimation of an institution in the public mind will as time goes on be more and more influenced by the comparative reports published by such impartial bodies as the Carnegie Foundation. Comparative tables of this kind are potentially of great value, not only in giving credit where it is due, but in pointing the way for improvement to institutions wishing to increase their usefulness. Unless some logical basis of classification can be devised, however, these studies may do more harm than good. I trust that the Carnegie Foundation will sooner or later make a report based upon the actual hours of instruction offered by each grade of officer, plus a fair approximation of the additional time given directly to students in conferences and the like, and also a total record of student hours of attendance. Conclusions based upon such figures would not always coincide, I think, with those based upon statistics made up in the present way. Something of this kind was suggested at the meeting of the Association of American Universities in 1902, but so far as I know the suggestion has never been followed out by any institution. The officers of the Foundation, from the comparative ease with which they can obtain the necessary data, and from their freedom from time-consuming routine, are in a position to do work of this character which should be of the greatest value.

The year has been a notable one as regards extra-curricular meetings. The opening exercises filled the gymnasium. The meeting at the University in December of the American Association for the Advancement of Science brought a number of most welcome

University
Meetings

guests and emphasized, if emphasis were needed, the wisdom of the Trustees in making possible the establishment of the Faculty Club. It had never before been possible for our officers to make suitable return for the hospitalities which they had received at similar gatherings at other institutions.

The opening exercises of Hamilton Hall and the dedication of St. Paul's Chapel on February 2 and 3 are spoken of on pages 1 and 2. On April 16 a reception was tendered to the delegates of the International Peace Conference at Earl Hall. The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was suitably celebrated on June 10 and 11 (see page 53).

The Commencement exercises were generally regarded as the most impressive in the history of the University. The spontaneous tribute to the Governor of the State of New York will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Seven hundred men at the Alumni luncheon following the formal exercises crowded our temporary memorial hall to the very doors. The committee in charge of the decennial reunion furnished an admirable precedent by having their evening entertainment in the open air, on the lawn in front of Hamilton Hall.

The public lectures (see page 132) were immensely successful and were more generally attended by officers, students and alumni—for whom after all they are primarily intended—than ever before. At each of Professor William James's lectures on Pragmatism one could have called a meeting of almost any University Faculty with excellent chances of obtaining a quorum. President Wilson's Blumenthal Foundation lectures had to be moved from hall to hall in the vain hope of seating his audiences, a commentary on our need for a suitable lecture hall. Professor Gilbert Murray's lecture on the Iliad and Kenyon Cox's on Rembrandt were among the most brilliant that have ever been delivered at Columbia.

In future it might be well to reduce rather than to increase the number of speakers, as conflicts are in certain cases unavoidable, and a hard-working student can not attend more than a limited number of outside lectures without prejudice to his work. On the other hand, the responsibility of the University

in providing public lectures for persons outside its own community is not nearly so heavy as it was when the present system was inaugurated. Our own work in extension teaching now provides for those who desire connected series of lectures either without charge or at a nominal cost, and similar work is being carried on by the Public Lectures Bureau of the Board of Education of New York City, and by other agencies.

The completion of St. Paul's Chapel has enabled the University to serve the people of the City of New York in new and very important ways. The religious services and organ recitals are spoken of elsewhere in this volume. See page 138.

Little by little the University is acquiring a valuable collection of academic portraits. This year three portraits of professors have been presented to the University: a portrait of Professor Hamlin, painted by J. Reading Kelley; one of Professor John G. Curtis, by William D. Smedley; and one of Professor George Morewood Leferts, by Reese.

**Academic
Portraits**

**Miscellaneous
Academic
Records**

Professor Tombo made his second visit as the representative of the University Council to the various alumni associations and shorter trips were made by the President and other members of the University throughout the year. Details are given in the UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY for March, pages 210-214, and for June, pages 409-411.

The University was represented at academic meetings other than alumni gatherings, as follows:—

At the four hundredth anniversary of the University of Aberdeen by Dr. Arnold Hague; the Haystack Celebration at Williams College by Mr. John Crosby Brown of the Board of Trustees; the American Institute of Architecture by Mr. Charles F. McKim; the opening of the new building of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, by Mr. Goetze; the exercises commemorative of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Episcopal Parish at Stratford, Conn. (the parish of Samuel Johnson, first President of King's College), by Professor Dunning; the opening of the new Engineering Societies Building in New York by Professor Burr and Mr. Goetze; the

seventy-fifth anniversary of Lafayette College by Professors Cattell and Lodge; the fiftieth anniversary of the University of the South and the fiftieth anniversary of Washington University, by Professor G. R. Carpenter; the Congress of Americanists at Quebec by Professor Boas; the dedication of the new Harvard Medical School buildings by Professor Lambert.

The University was represented at the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland by Professors Fiske and McCrea; at the meeting of the colleges of New York State by Professors Keyser and McCrea; and at the meeting of the Association of American Universities by Professors Munroe Smith and W. H. Carpenter.

Meetings of the University Council and of the several Faculties and Boards were held as follows:

University Council.....	5 meetings
Committee on Higher Degrees.....	7 "
Faculty of Columbia College.....	4 "
" Law	3 "
" Medicine	8 "
" Applied Science.....	5 "
" Political Science.....	6 "
" Philosophy	7 "
" Pure Science.....	1 "
" Fine Arts.....	2 "
" Barnard College.....	3 "
" Teachers College.....	3 "
" College of Pharmacy.....	1 "
Administrative Board, Summer Session.....	2 "
Administrative Board, Extension Teaching.....	3 "

The Record of Leaves of Absence, formerly printed in this Report, will be found on page 127.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Thorndike, October, 1906 (to take up his permanent work as a teacher), Mr. Fackenthal was promoted to the chief clerkship, and the secretaryship of the Employment Committee, thus vacated, after being temporarily carried on by Mr. W. D. Knight, '06, and Mr. Kenneth S. Webb, '06, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Frank A. Dickey, '07.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. KEPPEL,
Secretary of the University

APPENDIX 1

STATISTICS REGARDING THE TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1906-07

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

	1905-06	1906-07
Professors.....	134	142
Adjunct Professors.....	51	47
Clinical Professors and Lecturers.....	18	19
Instructors.....	83	85
Demonstrators.....	11	12
Assistant Demonstrators.....	3	..
Tutors.....	40	40
Curators.....	2	2
Lecturers and other special officers of instruction...	36	44
Assistants.....	47	63
Clinical Assistants.....	70	64
Officers of Instruction.....	495	518
Officers of Administration.....	18	19
Emeritus Officers.....	12	14
Total.....	525	551

VACANCIES

By Death, Resignation, or Expiration of Term of Appointment,
occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1907

Professors and Administrative Officers

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D., as Theodore Roosevelt Professor of
American History and Institutions.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, Ph.D., as Delegate to University Council from
the Faculty of Philosophy.

GEORGE F. FISHER, Bursar.

GEORGE H. FOX, M.D., Professor of Dermatology.

FRANK J. GOODNOW, LL.D., as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Political
Science.

FREDERICK R. HUTTON, Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Mechanical Engineer-
ing.

JAMES F. KEMP, E.M., Sc.D., as Delegate to University Council from
Faculty of Pure Science.

EDMUND HOWD MILLER, Ph.D. (died November 8), Professor of Analyt-
ical Chemistry.

JOHN KROM REES, E.M., Ph.D. (died March 9), Emeritus Professor of Astronomy.

HERMANN SCHUMACHER, Ph.D., Kaiser Wilhelm Professor of German History and Institutions.

GEORGE F. SEVER (December 31), as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.

Instructors

CHARLES H. PECK, M.D. (August 27), Instructor in Surgery.

GRENVILLE TEMPLE SNELLING, B.S., Instructor in Architecture.

FRANKLIN M. STEPHENS, M.D., Instructor in Otology.

WILLIAM S. STONE, M.D., Instructor in Gynecology.

FITZHUGH TOWNSEND (died December 11), Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

JAMES R. WHITING (February 15), Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Tutors

JOHN G. BOWMAN, A.M. (February 1), Tutor in English.

WILLIAM H. BUSSEY, Ph.D., Tutor in Mathematics.

WALTER B. PITKIN, A.B. (February 1), Tutor in Philosophy.

RALPH C. RINGWALT, A.B., Tutor in English.

CLIFFORD T. SWART, Mech.E., Tutor in Mechanical Engineering.

C. OTTO VON DANNENBERG, B.E., Tutor in Electrical Engineering.

WILLIAM H. YATES, C.E., Tutor in Civil Engineering.

Lecturers and Other Special Officers of Instruction

CHARLES H. AYRES, A.B., LL.B., Lecturer in Law.

MORRIS R. COHEN, Ph.D., Lecturer in Philosophy.

FREDERIC T. COOPER, Ph.D., Lecturer in Latin.

JOHN W. CUNLIFFE, Litt.D., Lecturer in English.

PAUL L. HAWORTH, A.M. (February 1), Lecturer in History.

ALFRED HAYES, JR., A.M., LL.B., Lecturer in Law.

VIVIAN A. C. HENMON, Ph.D. (January 1), Lecturer in Psychology.

HARWOOD HOADLEY, A.B., Lecturer in Classical Philology.

JOSEPH LARMOR, Sc.D., non-resident Lecturer in Mathematical Physics.

ROBERT LAU, Ph.D., Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages.

OTTO LUMMER, Ph.D., non-resident Lecturer in Mathematical Physics.

ARTHUR J. METTLER, B.S., Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry.

ALLEN H. NELSON, A.M. (November 1), Lecturer in Physics.

EDWARD L. STEVENSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Geography.

GUY A. TAWNEY, Ph.D. (March 1), Lecturer in Philosophy.

FREDERIC L. WELLS, Ph.D., Lecturer in Psychology.

ALBERT C. WHITAKER, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics and Social Science.

Assistants

- HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Pathology.
NORMAN F. BUTLER, A.B., Assistant in English.
J. RAMON DEL RIO, Mech.E., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.
SVEN FROEBERG, A.B. (March 1), Acting Assistant in Psychology.
CHARLES GALWEY, A.B., Assistant in English.
JAMES C. GREENWAY, M.D. (January 1), Assistant in Clinical Pathology.
CLINTON B. KNAPP, M.D., Assistant in Bacteriology and Hygiene.
CHARLES S. MEAD, A.M., Assistant in Zoölogy.
ANNINA PERIAM, Ph.D., Assistant in the Germanic Languages and Literatures.
JOHN N. PRING, M.Sc., Assistant in Electro-Chemistry.
WILLIAM C. RUEDIGER, Ph.D., Assistant in Psychology.
HARRISON R. STEEVES, A.M., Assistant in English.
ROBERT M. STRONG, Mech.E. (December 30), Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.
CAMILLE A. TOUSSAINT, A.M., Assistant in Mathematics.
PHILIP VAN INGEN, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
SAMUEL S. WATKINS, E.E., Assistant in Electrical Engineering.
LEON E. WOODMAN, A.M., Assistant in Physics.
SAMUEL H. WOODS, M.E., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

PROMOTIONS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1907.
Professors and Administrative Officers

NAME	FROM	TO	SUBJECT
NATHAN ABBOTT, LL.B.	Lecturer	Professor	Law
PEARCE BAILEY, M.D.	Clinical Lecturer	Adjunct Professor	Neurology
CHARLES A. BEARD, Ph.D.	Lecturer in History and Political Science	Adjunct Professor	Politics
MAURICE A. BIGELOW, Ph.D.	Adjunct Professor	Professor	Biology
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sc.D.	Instructor	Adjunct Professor	Metallography
WILLIAM K. CRAVER, M.D.	Instructor in Medical Diagnosis	Adjunct Professor	Clinical Medicine
FREDERICK A. GOETZE, M.Sc. (Jan. 1)	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Consulting Engineer	
GRACE A. HUBBARD, A.M.	Lecturer	Adjunct Professor	English
DANIEL JORDAN, B.S., Pd.B.	Instructor	Adjunct Professor	Romance Languages and Literatures
GEORGE P. KRAPP, Ph.D.	Instructor	Adjunct Professor	English
WILLIAM W. LAWRENCE, Ph.D.	Instructor in Medical Diagnosis	Adjunct Professor	English
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, M.D.	Instructor	Adjunct Professor	Clinical Medicine
EARL B. LOVELL, C.E.	Adjunct Professor	Professor	Civil Engineering
ANDREW J. MCCOSH, M.D.	Clinical Lecturer in Surgery	Professor	Clinical Surgery
JAMES H. MCGREGOR, Ph.D.	Instructor	Adjunct Professor	Zoölogy
DICKINSON S. MILLER, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Professor	Philosophy
WILLIAM P. MONTAGUE, Ph.D.	Instructor	Adjunct Professor	Philosophy
VAN HORNE NORRIS, M.D.	Instructor in Medical Diagnosis	Adjunct Professor	Clinical Medicine
HENRY L. NORRIS, E.M. (Jan. 1)	Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	
FREDERICK PETERSON, M.D.	Clinical Professor	Professor	Psychiatry
ARTHUR F. J. RENVY, Ph.D.	Instructor in Germanic Languages and Literatures	Adjunct Professor	Germanic Philology
HENRY C. SHERMAN, Ph.D.	Adjunct Professor of Analytical Chemistry	Professor	Organic Analysis

NAME	FROM	TO	SUBJECT
JAMES D. VOORHEES, M.D.	Lecturer	Adjunct Professor	Obstetrics
ANTON VORISEK, Ph.D. (Oct. 2)	Instructor in Pharmacy	Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy	Orthopædic Surgery
ROYAL WHITMAN, M.D.	Instructor	Adjunct Professor	Orthopædic Surgery
FRANK R. OASTLER, M.D. (Dec. 3)	Instructor	Clinical Lecturer and Instructor	Gynecology
<i>Instructors</i>			
CHARLES P. BERKEY, Ph.D.	Tutor	Instructor	Geology
VICTOR J. CHAMBERS, Ph.D.	Tutor	Instructor	Organic Chemistry
BERGEN DAVIS, Ph.D.	Tutor	Instructor	Physics
JOHN D. FITZ-GERALD, II., Ph. D.	Tutor	Instructor	Romance Languages and Literatures
EVERETT J. HALL	Tutor	Instructor	Assaying
TRACY E. HAZEN, Ph.D.	Tutor	Instructor	Botany
FLOYD J. METZGER, Ph.D.	Tutor	Instructor	Analytical Chemistry
KARL M. VOGEL, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Pathology
LINSLEY R. WILLIAMS, M.D. (Dec. 3)	Assistant	Instructor	Medicine
<i>Tutors</i>			
ALEXANDER O. BECHERT, A.M.	Lecturer	Tutor	Germanic Languages and Literatures
WILLIAM N. BERG, Ph.D.	Assistant	Tutor	Biological Chemistry
HAROLD C. BROWN, Ph.D. (Feb. 1)	Assistant	Tutor	Philosophy
PAULINE H. DEDERER, A.M.	Lecturer	Tutor	Zoölogy
OTTO KRESS, B.S.	Assistant	Tutor	Chemistry
MARION E. LATHAM, A.M.	Assistant	Tutor	Botany
CHARLES E. MORRISON, C.E., A.M.	Assistant	Tutor	Civil Engineering
C. OTTO VON DANNENBERG, B.E. (Feb. 1)	Assistant	Tutor	Electrical Engineering
SAMUEL R. WILLIAMS, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Tutor	Physics
<i>Lecturers</i>			
WILLIAM K. GREGORY, A.M.	Assistant	Lecturer	Zoölogy
GEORGE W. HARTWELL, A.M.	Assistant	Lecturer	Mathematics
MAUDE A. HUTTMANN, A.M.	Assistant	Lecturer	History
ARTHUR J. METTLER, B.S. (Oct. 1)	Assistant	Lecturer	Analytical Chemistry
FREDERIC L. WELLS, Ph.D. (Jan. 1)	Assistant	Lecturer	Psychology

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

for the year 1906-07 was granted to the following officers:

- JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D.. Ruggles Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law and Dean of the Faculty of Political Science.
- GEORGE R. CARPENTER, A.B., D.C.L. Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition.
- RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE, A.M.... Professor of Geography in Teachers College.
- BENJAMIN D. WOODWARD, Ph.D.. Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures.
- GEORGE S. FULLERTON, Ph.D., LL.D. Professor of Philosophy.
- JAMES S. C. WELLS, Ph.D..... Adjunct Professor of Analytical Chemistry.
- MARY ADELAIDE NUTTING..... Professor of Domestic Administration in Teachers College.
- VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, A.M... Tutor in English in Barnard College.

CHANGES OF TITLE

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, on July 1, 1907.

Professors

NAME	FROM	TO
GARY N. CALKINS, Ph.D.....	Professor of Invertebrate Zoölogy	Professor of Protozoölogy
WILLIAM J. GIES, Ph.D. (February 4)	Professor of Physiological Chemistry	Professor of Biological Chemistry
IRA H. WOOLSON, E.M.....	Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering	Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering

Clinical Lecturers

JOHN B. WALKER, M.D.....	Clinical Lecturer in Surgery	Clinical Lecturer and Instructor in Surgery
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Instructors

NELLIS B. FOSTER, M.D. (February 4)	Instructor in Physiological Chemistry	Instructor in Biological Chemistry
GEORGE H. RYDER, M.D.....	Instructor in Obstetrics	Instructor in Gynecology
ARTHUR M. SHRADY, M.D....	Instructor in Physiological Diagnosis	Instructor in Hydrotherapy

Tutors

GUSTAV M. MEYER, Sc.D. (February 4).....	Tutor in Physiological Chemistry	Tutor in Biological Chemistry
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Lecturers

NAME	FROM	TO
BERTHOLD LAUFER, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Anthropology and Assistant in Chinese	Lecturer in Chinese

Assistants

WARNER BROWN, A.M.....	Assistant in Philosophy	Assistant in Psychology
MICCO M. A. FONTRIER, A.B..	Assistant in Physics	Assistant in Mechanics
JAMES M. KENT, M.D.....	Assistant in Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Assistant in Applied Therapeutics
JAMES S. MACGREGOR, M.S...	Assistant in Mechanical Engineering	Assistant in Civil Engineering
WILLIAM R. MAY, M.D.....	Assistant in Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Assistant in Applied Therapeutics
WILLIAM SALANT, M.D. (February 4).....	Assistant in Physiological Chemistry	Assistant in Biological Chemistry
J. EDWIN SINCLAIR, B.S. (January 7).....	Lecturer in Chemistry	Assistant in Analytical Chemistry
WILLIAM H. WELKER, B.S. (February 4).....	Assistant in Physiological Chemistry	Assistant in Biological Chemistry

APPOINTMENTS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1907.

Professors and Administrative Officers

NAME	OFFICE
SIMON BARUCH, M.D.....	Professor of Hydrotherapy
WILLIAM T. BREWSTER, A.M.....	Acting Dean of Barnard College
GEORGE R. CARPENTER, A.B., D.C.L.	Delegate to University Council from Faculty of Philosophy
HARRY A. CUSHING, Ph.D., LL.B.	Professor of Law
CHARLES S. DANIELSON.....	Bursar
EDWARD K. HAYT, A.M.....	Assistant Bursar
(September 1)	
CASSIUS J. KEYSER, Ph.D.....	Delegate to University Council from Faculty of Pure Science
K. G. RUDOLF LEONHARD, J.U.D...	Kaiser Wilhelm Professor of German History and Institutions
SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, Ph.D.	Professor of Social Legislation
MRS. VLADIMIR G. SIMKHOVITCH, B.A.....	Adjunct Professor of Social Economy
GEORGE D. STRAYER, Ph.D.....	Adjunct Professor of Elementary Education in Teachers College
HENRY SUZZALLO, Ph.D.....	Adjunct Professor of Elementary Education in Teachers College
MABEL F. WEEKS, A.B.....	Adjunct Professor of English

Clinical Professors

NAME	OFFICE
PORTER F. CHAMBERS, M.D.....	Clinical Professor of Gynecology
FRANCIS HUBER, M.D.....	Professor of Clinical Medicine

Instructors

HOWARD D. COLLINS, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
WILLIAM DARRACH, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery (November 5)
GEORGE H. MCFARLAND, JR., M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics
RAYMOND C. OSBURN, Ph.D.....	Instructor in Zoölogy
HARRY L. PARR, A.B., Mech.E....	Instructor in Mechanical Engineer- ing
T. LAURANCE SAUNDERS, M.D....	Instructor in Otology
HARMON SMITH, M.D.....	Instructor in Clinical Laryngology

Tutors

ERNEST S. BATES, A.M.....	Tutor in English
EDGAR S. DOWNS, Ph.D.....	Tutor in Electrical Engineering
EDWARD J. KUNZE, B.S., M.E....	Tutor in Mechanical Engineering
ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD, A.M.....	Tutor in the Germanic Languages and Literatures
RALPH C. RINGWALT, A.B.....	Tutor in English (February 1)
EDGAR H. STURTEVANT, Ph.D....	Tutor in Classical Philology

Lecturers

EUGENE E. AGGER, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Political Economy
ROBERT E. CHADDOCK, A.M.....	Lecturer in Political Economy
MORRIS R. COHEN, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Philosophy (November 5)
FREDERIC T. COOPER, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Latin (October 1)
HAROLD S. DAVIDSON, Ph.D.....	Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages
CARLTON HUNTLEY HAYES, A.M..	Lecturer in History (December 4)
ERNEST S. HOLCOMBE, M.E.....	Lecturer in Electrical Engineering (October 1)
ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY, A.M.....	Lecturer in Philosophy
THOMAS R. POWELL, A.B., LL.B..	Lecturer in Public Law
SAMUEL R. WILLIAMS, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Physics (October 9)

Assistants

DAVID G. ALLEN, M.D.....	Assistant in Bacteriology and Hygiene
M. LEROY ARNOLD, A.M.....	Assistant in English
FRANK C. BECKER, A.B.....	Assistant in Philosophy
WILLIAM BLANCARD, M.D.....	Assistant in Genito-Urinary Dis- eases
BAYARD BOYESEN, A.B.....	Assistant in English

NAME	OFFICE
WARNER BROWN, A.M. (August 8)	Assistant in Psychology
CHAUNCEY C. CHAPIN, B.S. (November 13)	Assistant in Physics
EDWARD CUSSLER, M.D. (January 30)	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
CHESTER A. DARLING, A.M. (September 26)	Assistant in Botany
J. RAMON DEL RIO, Mech.E. (January 11)	Assistant in Mechanical Engineer- ing
HAVEN EMERSON, M.D. (November 5)	Assistant in Medicine
KAUFMAN G. FALK, B.S., Ph.D. ... (November 13)	Assistant in Physical Chemistry
CHARLES S. FISCHER, M.D. (December 3)	Assistant in Medicine
CLAUDE A. FRINK, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
SVEN FROEBERG, A.B. (January 1)	Acting Assistant in Psychology
CURTENIUS GILLETTE, M.D. (November 5)	Assistant in Medicine
MALCOLM GOODRIDGE, M.D. (February 15)	Assistant in Diseases of Children
JAMES C. GREENWAY, M.D. (November 5)	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
VICTOR R. GREIFF, E.E.	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
SIDNEY V. HAAS, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
HENRY VAN V. HOLCOMB, M.D. ... (November 5)	Assistant in Surgery
HARRY L. HOLLINGSWORTH, A.B. . (January 1)	Assistant in Psychology
PETER IRVING, M.D. (November 5)	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
EDWIN KIRK, A.B.	Assistant in Palæontology
GRACE LANGFORD, S.B. (October 9)	Assistant in Physics
CHARLES F. LAWSON, A.M.	Assistant in English
ROBERT H. McCONNELL, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
HOWARD H. MASON, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
ALFRED C. PRENTICE, M.D. (November 5)	Assistant in Surgery
JOHN N. PRING, M.Sc. (November 13)	Assistant in Electro-Chemistry
HARRY W. REDDICK, A.M.	Assistant in Mathematics
JAMES I. RUSSELL, M.D. (November 5)	Assistant in Surgery
ADOLPHE M. SAYRE, A.B. (September 1)	Assistant in English
WILLARD L. SEVERINGHAUS, A.M. .	Assistant in Physics
FRANK H. SEWALL, A.B., C.E. (September 26)	Assistant in Civil Engineering
CHARLES A. STEWART, A.M. (January 1)	Assistant in Mineralogy
CHARLES E. TAYLOR, B.S., A.M. ...	Assistant in Analytical Chemistry
JOHN W. TAYLOR, A.M.	Assistant in English
EDWARD D. THURSTON, JR., Mech.E.	Assistant in Mechanical Engineer- ing

CHANGES IN STAFF

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NAME	OFFICE
FREDERICK T. VAN BEUREN, M.D.. (November 5)	Assistant in Surgery
C. OTTO VON DANNENBERG, B.E... (October 18)	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
SAMUEL S. WATKINS, E.E..... (September 26)	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
REINHARD A. WETZEL, B.S.....	Assistant in Physics
HERBERT B. WILCOX, M.D.....	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
ISAAC O. WOODRUFF, M.D..... (November 5)	Assistant in Medicine

Emeritus Professor

FREDERICK R. HUTTON, E.M., Ph.D., Sc.D.....	Emeritus Professor of Mechanical Engineering
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APPENDIX 2

ADDRESSES, PUBLIC LECTURES, CONCERTS AND RECITALS*

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY SPEAKERS

Opening Exercises

Morningside

- September 26. The Technical School and the University. Professor
BURR.
Inaugural Address of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professor.
Professor SCHUMACHER.

Medical School

- September 27. Medical Ideas and Medical Tendencies. Professor HOLT.

Opening of St. Paul's Chapel

- February 4. Sermon. Rev. LANGDON C. STEWARDSON, *President of
Hobart College.*

Commencement Week

Baccalaureate Service

- June 9. Sermon. Rev. GEORGE HODGES, D.D., D.C.L., *Dean of
the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.*

Address to the Graduating Class under the Faculty of Applied Science

- June 10. Some Phases of the American Railroad Problem.
STUYVESANT FISH, A.M.

Address to the Graduating Class in the School of Law

- June 11. A Century of "Judge-made" Law. WILLIAM B. HORN-
BLOWER, LL.D.

Address to the Members of Phi Beta Kappa

- June 11. A Democratic Economy. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, L.H.D.

- June 12. Commencement Address. President BUTLER.

*See also page 50 for special lectures in Medicine.

Lectures on the Fine Arts

November 5. Roman Forms in Renaissance Architecture. Professor
HAMLIN.

MR. EDWARD R. SMITH

November 12. Roman Sculpture.

" 19. Medieval Sculpture.

" 26. The Quattrocento: first half.

December 3. The Quattrocento: second half.

" 10. Michelangelo.

" 17. Early Baroque Sculpture.

1907.

January 7. Late Baroque and Modern Sculpture.

" 14. Dr. William Rimmer.

" 21. Persian Art. Professor JACKSON.

" 28. Decorative Painting in Its Relation to Architecture.
Professor HAMLIN.

GEORGE KRIEHN, Ph.D.

February 4. The Painting of the Trecento.

" 11. The Florentine Realists.

" 18. The Later Fifteenth Century.

" 25. Leonardo and Michelangelo.

March 4. Raphael.

" 11. The Lombard Schools.

" 18. Titian and the Venetians.

In Cooperation with the National Academy of Design

March 6. Some General Considerations in Architecture. Professor
HAMLIN.

" 13. Rembrandt. KENYON COX, N.A.

" 20. The Limitations of Art Criticism. SAMUEL ISHAM, N.A.

" 27. Durer. JOHN F. WEIR, N.A.

April 3. Tiepolo. EDWIN M. BLASHFIELD, N.A.

" 10. Radicalism in Art. HOWARD PYLE, A.N.A.

" 17. Some Observations on Mural Painting in Italy. FRED-
ERIC CROWNINSHIELD, A.N.A.

On the George Blumenthal Foundation

Practical Problem in American Politics

ALBERT SHAW, LL.D., *Editor of "The Review of Reviews"*

January 9. The Present Character of Our Democracy, with the
Problems Relating to Population.

" 16. Distribution and Development of the American Domain.

" 23. Political Life and Organization.

" 30. Public Opinion and the Forms of Democratic Expression.

February 6. The Economic Life of the People.

" 13. Economic Exchange.

" 20. Public Policy.

" 27. Public Administration.

Party Government in the United States

WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D., *President of Princeton University*

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---|
| March | 1. | Constitutional Government. |
| " | 8. | The Place of the Government of the United States in Constitutional Development. |
| " | 15. | The President of the United States. |
| April | 5. | The Senate. |
| " | 12. | The Judiciary. |
| " | 19. | The States and the Federal Government. |
| " | 26. | Party Government in the United States. |

Hewitt Lectures at Cooper Union

The Doctrine of Evolution: Its Basis and Its Scope

Professor CRAMPTON

- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| February | 4. | The Living Organism and Its Natural History. |
| " | 11. | The Structure and Development of Animals as Evidence of Evolution. |
| " | 18. | The Evidence of Fossil Remains. |
| " | 25. | Evolution as a Natural Process. |
| March | 4. | The Physical Evolution of the Human Species and of Human Races. |
| " | 11. | The Mental Evolution of Man. |
| " | 18. | Social Evolution as a Biological Process. |
| " | 25. | Evolution and the Higher Human Life. |

UNDER FACULTY AND DEPARTMENTAL AUSPICES

Department of Geology

- | | | |
|----------|-----|---|
| February | 15. | The Yellowstone Park: Its Geology and Scenery.
CHARLES TRUAX, M.D. |
|----------|-----|---|

Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| March | 4. | Gerhart Hauptmann. EUGENE KÜHNEMANN, Ph.D.,
<i>Professor in the University of Breslau.</i> |
|-------|----|---|

Department of Greek

GILBERT MURRAY, M.A., LL.D., *formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow*

The Iliad and Its Relations to Traditional Poetry

- | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| May | 15. | The Iliad as a Great Poem. |
| " | 17. | Ionia and Attica. |

Department of Indo-Iranian Languages

Professor JACKSON (unless otherwise indicated)

- January 8. Brahman and Buddhist Rulers of India.
 " 15. Mohammedan Emperors of India.
 " 22. Oriental and Occidental Ballad Poetry.
 " 29. Omar Khayyam.
 " 21. Early Persian Art and Sculpture.
 February 5. Kipling's India. Dr. LUCIA C. G. GRIEVE.
 " 19. Great Dramatists of Early India. Dr. GEORGE C. O.
 HAAS, *College of the City of New York*.
 " 26. Persian Poetry.
 March 5. The Teachings of Zoroaster. MANECJI NUSSERVANJI
 DHALLA, *of Karachi, India*.

Departments of Law, History, Economics, and Public Law

- April 18. The Aims and Methods of Comparative Ancient Law.
 PAUL VINOGRADOFF, D.C.L., LL.D., *Corpus Professor*
of Jurisprudence at Oxford.

Departments of Philosophy and Psychology

Pragmatism

WILLIAM JAMES, LL.D., *Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University*

- January 29. Philosophy and Life.
 " 30. The Pragmatic Method.
 " 31. } Examples of Its Application to Old Philosophic Ques-
 February 1. } tions.
 " 5. Pragmatism and Common Sense.
 " 6. Pragmatism and Truth.
 " 7. Pragmatism and Humanism.
 " 8. Pragmatism and Religion.

Department of Music

- February 12, 19, and 26. Concerts of Chamber Music.
 March 5. Organ Recital. GASTON M. DETHIER, *Organist, St.*
Francis Xavier's Church.
 " 12. Organ Recital. S. ARCHER GIBSON, *Organist, Brick*
Church.
 " 19. Pianoforte Recital. PROFESSOR RÜBNER.
 " 22. Concert of the University Chorus. Miss S. L. GRIGGS,
Soloist.
 " 26. Organ Recital. W. C. HAMMOND, *Professor of Music,*
Mt. Holyoke College.
 April 2. Organ Recital. HAMILTON C. MACDOUGALL, *Professor*
of Music, Wellesley College.
 " 10. Pianoforte Recital. PROFESSOR RÜBNER.
 " 16. Organ Recital. HORATIO PARKER, *Professor of Music,*
Yale University.
 " 18. Concert of Chamber Music.
 " 23. Organ Recital. HENRY DIKE SLEEPER, *Professor of*
Music, Smith College.
 " 30. Organ Recital. RICHARD HENRY WARREN, *Director,*
Church Choral Society.
 May 7. Organ Recital. FELIX LAMOND, *Organist, Trinity Chapel*.
 " 14. Concert of Chamber Music.
 " 16. Concert of Original Compositions, by students of the
 Department.

Division of Oriental Languages

Japanese Life and Customs

M. HONDA, *Professor of English in the Higher Normal College of Tokyo*

- January 16. Modern Period.
 " 23. Early Period.
 " 30. Medieval Period.

Department of Physics

OTTO LUMMER, Ph.D., *Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Breslau, Lecturer in Mathematical Physics in Columbia University, 1906-07*

- February 15. Kirchhoff's law and the realization of black-body radiations.
 " 16. The importance of Kirchhoff's law in spectrum-analysis and the validity of Draper's law.
 " 22. The Stefan-Boltzman law and radiation-pressure.
 " 23. The maximum law in black-body radiation and measurements of energy in the spectrum.
 March 1. The equation of the spectrum of black-body radiation.
 " 2. Determination of the temperature of the sun, and recent solar theories.
 " 8. Temperature scale based upon the theory of radiation, and optical pyrometry.
 " 9. Scientific foundation of the economic production of light, the aim in technical illumination.
 " 15. Mechanics of radiation and light-giving on the basis of the electron theory.
 " 16. Theory and accomplishment of modern dispersion apparatus of high resolving power.

JOSEPH LARMOR, A.M., *Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, Lecturer in Mathematical Physics in Columbia University, 1906-07*

- March 27. The origin and history of the fundamental dynamical ideas.
 " 28. The history of the physical ideas connected with energy and its transformations.
 April 5. The formulation, from the physical aspect, of the framework of Pure Analytical Dynamics.
 " 6. The fundamental place of the Hamiltonian Principle of Action, and the application of the Hamilton-Lagrange method in Geometrical Optics; in Physical Optics (MacCullagh) leading on to and being absorbed in Electrical Theory (Maxwell).
 " 12. Application of the doctrine of Energy in the Theory of Solutions. Partial or osmotic pressures and forces of diffusion.
 " 13. Application to Radiation and Cosmical Physics. Vital Phenomena.

Department of Romance Languages and Literatures

In French

- November 1. Richelieu et Pierre Corneille. Professor COHN.
 " 8. Paris au Moyen-Age. Professor LOISEAUX.
 " 15. Les Historiens de la Révolution Française. Mr. BARGY.
 " 22. Les Châteaux-forts et la Province au Moyen-Age. Professor LOISEAUX.
 December 6. L'élément celtique dans le génie de Chateaubriand. Professor ANATOLE LE BRAZ, *of the University of Rennes*.
 " 13. Les Châteaux de la Renaissance. Professor LOISEAUX.
 " 20. Renan et le Bretagne. Professor LE BRAZ.
 January 10. L'année 1906 en France: I., La Politique. Professor COHN.
 " 17. La simplification de l'orthographe depuis les Pharaons jusqu'à Melville Bell. Mr. BARGY.
 " 24. L'année 1906 en France: II., La Littérature. Professor COHN.
 February 7. La ville du Grand Roi. Professor LOISEAUX.
 " 14. L'Egypte sous le régime anglais. Mr. MULLER.
 " 21. L'Eglise et l'État en France avant 1789. Professor COHN.
 " 28. Paul Hervieu. Dr. LOUIS DELAMARRE, *College of the City of New York*.
 March 7. Napoleon III. Professor COHN.
 " 14. La poésie contemporaine en France. Mr. BARGY.
 " 21. L'Eglise et l'État en Espagne. Professor LOISEAUX.
 April 22. La Conciliation Internationale. Senator d'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.
 " 23. Les Riches du passé et les Riches du temps présent. Viscount GEORGES D'AVENEL.
 " 24. L'Eglise Catholique en France de Louis XIV. à nos jours. Viscount GEORGES D'AVENEL.

In Italian

- " 11. Giosuè Carducci. Professor SPERANZA.

Department of Social Science

Madame L. FIEDLER

- March 18. L'histoire diplomatique de la Croix Rouge.
 " 19. Les Croix Rouges du monde, leur action sociale.

1907. Summer Session

- July 16. The history of science: an interpretation. Professor MANN.
 " 18. The sentimental epoch of German literature. Professor FIFE.
 " 23. The Roman wall across Britain. Professor CHEYNEY.
 " 25. The laboratory versus the plant. Dr. CHAMBERS.
 " 30. How one studies classical archæology in Greece. Mr. WASHBURN.
 August 1. "Dr. Johnson." Professor TRENT.
 " 6. The siege of Paris in 1870-71. Professor COHN.
 " 8. Naturalism and humanism. Professor WOODBRIDGE.

Under the Auspices of the Germanistic Society of America

- April 25. Bismarck. OTTO E. G. HÖTZSCH, Ph.D., *Professor of the Royal Academy of Posen*.

Under the Auspices of the Board of Student Representatives

January 14. The Life of a College Man in Labrador. WILFRED R. GRENFELL, M.D., C.M.G.

In Cooperation with the National Civic Federation

February 12, 14, 15, 16, and 19. Socialism and the Allied Social and Economic Questions. W. H. MALLOCK, M.A.

Services in St. Paul's Chapel

Stated Afternoon Service

- March 3. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, *Rector of Grace Church.*
 " 10. Rev. Dr. JAMES M. BUCKLEY, *Editor of the "Christian Advocate."*
 " 17. Rev. Dr. HENRY A. STIMSON, *Minister of the Manhattan Congregational Church.*
 " 24. Rev. Dr. MARVIN R. VINCENT, *of the Union Theological Seminary.*
 " 31. Rev. Dr. EDWARD B. COE, *Senior Minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.*
 April 7. Rev. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, *Rector of St. George's Church.*
 " 14. Rev. PHILEMON F. STURGES, *Rector of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J.*
 " 21. Rev. Dr. W. R. RICHARDS, *Minister of the Brick Presbyterian Church.*
 " 28. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM T. MANNING, *Assistant Rector of Trinity Church.*
 May 5. Rev. Dr. EDWARD JUDSON, *Minister of the Memorial Baptist Church.*
 " 12. Rev. Dr. W. M. GROSVENOR, *Rector of the Church of the Incarnation.*
 " 19. Rev. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Jr., *Secretary of Yale University.*

Lenten Addresses

- February 15. The Branded Body. The Right Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D.
 March 1. Honesty in Religion. Rev. G. ASHTON OLDHAM.
 " 8. The Battle of Life. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
 " 15. Belief and Knowledge. Rev. LORING W. BATTEN, Ph.D.

Vesper Services

- May 1. WILL C. MACFARLANE, *Organist, St. Thomas's Church.*
 Master HORACE A. RUWE, *Soloist.*
 " 8. FRANK E. WARD, *Organist.* Dr. FRANKLIN D. LAWSON, *Soloist.*
 " 15. P. DARLINGTON DECOSTER, *Organist, St. Bartholomew's Church.* Miss HELEN MCGREW, Master WILLIAM SCHUBERT, *Soloists.*

Organ Recitals*

February 7, 14, 21, and 28. Mr. SAMUEL A. BALDWIN, *Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.*

*See also statement of Department of Music, page 135.

APPENDIX 3

EARL HALL

The use of Earl Hall, 1906-07, from the Report of the Secretary of the Hall.

	Total Different Organizations	Total Number Meeting	Aggregate Attendance
Religious, ethical, philanthropic—			
Christian Association.....	17	256	2,961
Church societies.....	6	18	147
Other organizations.....	9	54	604
University Chapel.....	..	75	1,125
Literary and debating societies.....	17	170	2,764
Scientific and departmental clubs.....	11	69	1,917
Social organizations	9	115	2,167
Student and class committees, etc.....	27	152	1,399
Musical and dramatic.....	17	232	5,624
Mass-meetings, team-meetings, etc.....	14	35	2,286
Social functions.....	10	27	4,490
Lectures and special functions.....	5	223	8,050
Totals.....	142	1,426	33,434

APPE

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF THE COMM

REGISTRATION					AMOUNTS EARNED					
	Students Registered with the Committee		Students who Reported Earnings		With the Committee's Aid		Independently		Totals	
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07
College.....			90	91					\$10,208.64	\$12,153.87
Applied Science.....			41	38					6,721.12	7,750.60
Medical School.....			21	14					2,728.75	3,987.50
Law School.....			40	38					8,087.70	12,839.38
Graduate Schools.....			94	61					26,751.37	24,381.91
School of Architecture..				8						2,477.05
Teachers College.....			Women { 27	17					{ 3,176.39	5,201.50
Barnard College.....				11						2,917.35
Totals.....	581	749	313	278	\$22,983.11	\$21,559.23	\$34,480.86	\$49,919.83	\$57,673.97	\$71,479.06

	SUMMER VACATIONS						
		1905	1906		1905	1906	
College.....		80	78		\$11,412.46	\$11,513.57	\$
Applied Science.....		29	47		6,737.05	5,522.50	
Medical School.....		36	29		9,519.21	6,328.00	
Law School.....		32	31		5,334.10	5,673.65	
School of Architecture..			10			2,423.00	
Graduate Schools		63	29		13,093.40	6,743.50	
Teachers College	{ Women	7	4		730.20	850.00	
Barnard College.....			5			230.00	
Totals.....					\$46,826.42	\$39,284.22	

TEE ON EMPLOYMENT FOR STUDENTS

			ESTIMATED EXPENSES		BY OCCUPATION—ACADEMIC YEAR, 1906-07									
Age ings udent stered			Low	Mod- erate	Teaching and Tutoring		Clerical Work		Technical Work		Miscellaneous Work		Totals	
					With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently
	1906-07													
					\$843.83	\$2,710.17	\$1,222.01	\$839.45		\$68.00	\$2,067.72	\$5,603.21	\$4,133.56	\$9,310.83
			\$456	\$653	143.00	2,007.80	477.50	448.30	\$25.00	405.50	1,239.54	1,513.50	1,885.04	4,375.10
			724	873	15.00	1,328.00	558.00			201.50		270.00	573.00	1,799.50
			637	717	1,993.58	4,593.95	758.38	264.00		60.00	1,528.20	3,966.85	4,280.16	8,884.80
			453	648	5,535.42	8,484.35	354.30	285.58	8.00	54.00	1,757.50	6,546.50	7,655.22	15,370.43
			481	641	262.75	618.00	12.00	245.50	15.00	10.00	532.00	583.50	821.75	1,457.00
					255.00	2,393.50	394.75	89.70		14.50	1,164.50	746.50	1,814.25	3,344.20
					200.00	1,348.50	2.25	350.00				1,179.47	202.25	2,877.97
					\$9,248.58	\$25,084.27	\$3,779.19	\$2,522.53	\$42.00	\$813.50	\$8,489.46	\$21,499.53	\$21,559.23	\$49,919.83
Summer Vacation—1906														
			1906		\$2,772.12	\$7,983.59	\$3,926.43	\$7,076.84	\$1,527.50	\$6,571.00	\$860.00	\$8,964.69	\$9,086.10	\$30,596.12
Summer Vacation—1905														
			\$146.60		\$7,923.75	\$3,022.91	\$4,595.75	\$5,063.41	\$490.00	\$4,254.45	\$3,668.35	\$12,757.80	\$16,677.85	\$30,098.57
			117.50											
			218.20											
			183.02											
			242.30											
			232.53											
			212.50											
			46.00											
TOTAL EARNINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR—														
1905-06—Through the Committee.....													\$39,660.96	
Independently													64,579.43	
													\$104,240.39	
1906-07—Through the Committee.....													\$30,645.33	
Independently.....													80,515.95	
													\$111,161.28	

APPENDIX 5

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, 1906-07

(For details as to gifts in money, see Report of the Treasurer.)

(1) Gifts and bequests for the creation or increase of special trust funds.....	\$925.99
(2) For buildings and grounds.....	300,000.00
(3) For other designated purposes.....	49,737.37
	\$350,663.36

(4) Gifts other than money:

General

Three casts representing the chief works in sculpture of the late Dr. Rimmer	Edward R. Smith
9,600 volumes belonging to the library of the late Henry L. Thomas.....	Dr. William S. Thomas
Photograph of the late Prof. Charles Anthon	Stuyvesant Fish, '71
Portrait of Daniel D. Tompkins, class of 1795. Governor of the State of New York from 1807 to 1817, and Vice-President of the United States from 1817 to 1825.....	William W. Tompkins
Two fountains for South Court.....	Anonymous
195-horsepower, wrought-steel boiler, having a commercial value of \$3,250, installed as part of the new equipment in the main power plant.....	Edward H. Wells, President of the Babcock & Wilcox Co.
The Barclay Bible, presented in memory of the Rev. Henry Barclay, D.D., rector of Trinity Church from 1746 to 1764.....	William Barclay Parsons, '79
Chancel windows, altar, pulpit, and furniture for St. Paul's Chapel.....	Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes
The great organ in St. Paul's Chapel.	George Foster Peabody and Charles Jones Peabody
Complete file of the New York <i>Times</i> , bound, from 1854 to 1904.....	Mrs. Henrietta Bruhl
Pair of bronze torcheres placed in front of the School of Mines Building	Class of 1882, Science

- 1,200 newspapers, magazines, books, and pamphlets, being the first instalments of a collection relating to social and political movements in Russia which he is creating for the Library of the University..... Felix M. Warburg
- Bronze statue of the "Great God Pan," by George G. Barnard, designed to surmount the basin of a fountain; also the stone basin therefor..... Edward Severin Clark
- Three wrought-iron gates for Hamilton Hall..... Class of 1880
- 500 copies of the Manual of Devotion for use in St. Paul's Chapel..... Anonymous
- Set of the monumental Weimar edition of Goethe..... W. O. Wiley, '82
- Classical library of the late Prof. Earle Earle Memorial Library Committee
- A genealogical library..... Estate of Mrs. Annie Arnoux Haxtun (through Sutherland R. Haxtun, Executor)

(For gifts of books, other than those included in the above list, see Report of the Librarian, page 194.)

Department of Chemistry:

Gifts for the Laboratory and the Chemical Museum from the following:

E. M. Johnson, '78; R. T. Hirst, '09; F. Coykendall, '97; C. E. Duryea, '93; J. P. Kimball; J. E. Klein; Prof. H. C. Parker, '90.

Mrs. Henry Draper; Sir Thomas Wardle, Stoke, England; Sir William H. Perkin; F. Behrend; Mr. Tone, inventor of the electric furnace at Niagara Falls.

Manchester School of Technology:

General Chemical Company; Genasco Silk Works, through Dr. C. A. Ernst; Welsbach Company, through Mr. M. C. Whitaker; Goldschmidt Thermit Company; British Uralite Company; Spencer-Kellogg Company, through Glenn H. Pickard; Wilson-Mæulin Company; Fritsche Brothers; Keasbey & Matteson.

Department of Electrical Engineering:

- Sample board containing samples of storage battery plates..... Gould Storage Battery Co.
- 500 incandescent lamps..... New York Edison Co.
(through John W. Lieb, Jr., Third Vice-President)

Department of Physics:

- Valuable set of standard tuning forks and other apparatus for research in the physics of sound..... William A. Spencer

Medical School:

- Operating table, instrument case, and instruments, of a total value of \$500, for the use of the Sloane Maternity Hospital H. P. Wertheim

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Registrar of the University for the academic year ending June 30, 1906. This report includes the customary statistics, no new tables having been added. The statistics for the summer session of 1907 are appended. The detailed tables embracing the titles of the courses given during the year, with the names of the respective instructors, the number of hours a week for which the courses have been scheduled, and the number and classification of students in attendance on the courses, have been duly prepared and placed on file in this office.

Owing to the increased requirements in the various professional schools, the total enrollment of the University again shows a decrease over the preceding year. The **Enrollment** enrollment in Columbia College shows a gain over the preceding year, the growth being one from 589 to 638 during the past year, and from 403 to 638 during the past eight years. This year 28 men availed themselves of the privilege of entering the College in February, as against 30 in 1906. In the present graduating class of 121, 19 completed their course in three years and 6 in three and one-half years, as against 14 and 4, respectively, in 1906. The enrollment of Barnard College continues to increase, it having more than doubled during the past eight years.

The increase in the enrollment of the non-professional graduate Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science is not as marked as it has been during the past few years. The registration in the Faculty of Political Science has remained

stationary, the figures being 198 in 1907 as against 195 in 1906; the Faculty of Philosophy shows a gain from 509 to 525, while the enrollment in the Faculty of Pure Science has also remained stationary, the figures being 154 in 1907 as against 157 in 1906. Practically all of the gain in the Faculty of Philosophy may be traced to the increase in graduate students at Teachers College, there having been 152 students with a major subject in education this year as against 137 last.

All of the professional schools of the University show a decrease over the preceding year. The loss in Applied Science is due primarily to increased requirements for advancement. While the enrollment in the Law School shows a slight decrease over the preceding year, it should be noted that the first-year class has grown from 74 to 95, and to the latter number should be added 22 seniors from the College, giving a total of 117 first-year men. As for the Medical School, all of the four classes were entered under the regulations prescribing the higher requirements for entrance, which were first made effective in the fall of 1903, and as a result the registration in this Faculty shows a considerable loss over the preceding year. This loss, however, has not affected the entering class, to the 79 members of which should be added 4 seniors and 2 juniors from Columbia College, bringing the total registration in this class to 85. The explanation given above with reference to the Medical Faculty applies also to the decrease in the enrollment at the College of Pharmacy, both classes of which for the first time being classes that entered after the increased requirements for admission had become operative. The apparent loss at Teachers College is not one in fact, the decrease being due to the circumstance that Columbia and Barnard students enrolled as candidates for a professional diploma at Teachers College are no longer included in the primary registration of that Faculty; besides, the first-year class at Teachers College has been withdrawn. The second-year class is to be withdrawn in the coming fall, which will mean a further loss of enrollment next year, so far as this particular portion of the institution is concerned.

Excluding the students in extension courses, there have been

4,852 students enrolled in the various schools of the University, as compared with 4,964 registered in 1905-06, a loss of 2.26 per cent. In the University Corporation, omitting the summer session, the enrollment has decreased from 2,893 to 2,834, for which slight loss I have accounted above. Including the summer session of 1906 and making proper allowance for duplicates, the enrollment of the Corporation increased from 3,624 to 3,656. As for the different Faculties, the following percentages of increase or decrease may be noted as against 1906: Columbia College, 8.32%; Barnard College, 7.44%; non-professional graduate Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, 1.86%; Faculty of Applied Science, 7.41% (loss); Faculty of Law, 7.69% (loss); Faculty of Medicine, 12.81% (loss); Faculty of Pharmacy, 30.03% (loss); Teachers College, 14.10% (loss); Architecture, 0.93% (loss); Music, 6.06% (loss); summer session, 2.26%; students in extension courses, 0.69% (loss).

The recent growth of the student body is shown in the following summary:

1893-1894.....	1,804	1900-1901.....	3,761
1894-1895.....	1,942	1901-1902.....	4,234
1895-1896.....	1,878	1902-1903.....	4,507
1896-1897.....	1,946	1903-1904.....	4,709
1897-1898.....	2,191	1904-1905.....	4,981
1898-1899.....	2,812	1905-1906.....	4,964
1899-1900.....	3,207	1906-1907... ..	4,852

Exclusive of the 1906 summer session, there were in the University during the academic year covered by this report 2,832 men and 1,257 women, giving a total of 4,089, as against 3,029 men and 1,204 women, a total of 4,233, during the year 1905-06; 3,201 men and 1,037 women, giving a total of 4,238, during the year 1904-05; and 3,100 men and 1,166 women, a total of 4,266, during 1903-04. This shows that there has been a loss during the period under review of 268 in the number of men and a gain of 91 in the number of women.

TABLE I

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1906-1907

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-candidates	Graduates	Total 1907
Columbia College.....	173	156	131	111	67		638
Barnard College.....	130	88	110	63	28		419
Total Undergraduates							1,057
Faculty of Political Science.....					24	174	198
Faculty of Philosophy.....					20	505	525
Faculty of Pure Science.....					11	143	154
Total non-professional graduate students*							877
Faculty of Applied Science.....	136	161	117	88	35	...	537
Faculty of Law.....	95	68	87	...	14	...	264
Faculty of Medicine.....	79	81	78	95	48	...	381
Faculty of Pharmacy.....	100	106	...	...	...	41	247
Teachers College.....	...	50	286	228	27	152	743
Faculty of Fine Arts { Architecture.....	...	75	...	...	25	6	106
{ Music.....	...	3	...	...	25	3	31
Total professional students							2,309
<i>Deduct double registration †</i>							<i>154</i>
Net total							4,089
Summer Session, 1906... ..							1,041
Grand total							5,130
<i>Deduct double registration ‡</i>							<i>278</i>
Grand net total							4,852
Students in extension courses §.....							2,719

*The total 877 does not include 46 college graduates in law, medicine, and applied science, who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D.

†The 154 are distributed as follows: 152 are Teachers College students enrolled in the faculty of philosophy as candidates for the higher degrees (97 men and 55 women); one student who graduated from Columbia College in February entered the faculty of philosophy; one Columbia College student is also registered under the faculty of fine arts as a candidate for the degree of bachelor of music.

‡Summer session students who returned for work at the University.

§Attending at the University, 1,574; attending away from the University, 1,145.

TABLE II

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1898-1907

FACULTIES	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907
Columbia College.....	403	465	476	492	495	504	534	589	638
Barnard College.....	202	251	301	339	358	403	366	390	419
Total undergraduates.....	605	716	777	831	853	907	900	979	1057
Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science*.....	376	442	466	535	623	692	782	861	877
Total non-professional graduate students...	376	442	466	535	623	692	782	861	877
Faculty of Applied Science.....	363	414	498	541	638	650	601	580	537
Faculty of Law.....	349	380	423	440	461	384	341	286	264
Faculty of Medicine.....	726	787	797	809	795	674	555	437	381
Faculty of Pharmacy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	353	247
Teachers College**.....	297	391	528	634	633	688	721	865	743
Fine Arts { Architecture.....	96	77	68	85	84	90	78	107	106
{ Music***.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	33	31
Total professional students	1,831	2,049	2,314	2,509	2,611	2,486	2,782	2,661	2,309
<i>Deduct double registration†.....</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>154</i>
Net total.....	2,812	3,207	3,452	3,741	3,955	3,889	4,238	4,233	4,089
Summer Session.....	.....	.....	417	579	643	1,001	961	1,018	1,041
Grand net total‡.....	2,812	3,207	3,761	4,234	4,507	4,709	4,981	4,964	4,852
Students in extension courses§..	1,173	751	679	900	1,196	1,590	1,886	2,738	2,719

*Women graduate students registered at Barnard College in 1898 and 1899, but have been included here under the graduate faculties, as they have been so registered since 1900. These figures also include auditors registered in the graduate faculties; these were accounted for separately in all reports previous to 1903; they were abolished in 1905.

**The decrease is owing to the fact that Columbia and Barnard students enrolled as candidates for a professional diploma in Teachers College are no longer included in the primary registration.

***Music was included under Barnard College prior to 1904-05.

†Students in Columbia University and in Barnard College also enrolled in Teachers College as candidates for a professional diploma (except in 1906-1907), Teachers College students enrolled in the non-professional graduate faculties as candidates for the higher degrees, students who graduated from Columbia College in February and entered a graduate faculty at that time, and students enrolled in Columbia College and Fine Arts.

‡Excluding summer session students who returned for work in the succeeding fall.

§Prior to 1905-06 only such students as were in attendance at the University are included.

The figures in Table III. explain the distribution by departments of students enrolled in the faculty of applied science :

TABLE III

DEPARTMENTS	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-matriculants	Total	
						1906-07	1905-06
Chemical Engineering.....	7	8	...	...	...	15	10
Chemistry.....	1	8	13	4	7	33	39
Civil Engineering.....	33	31	24	19	1	108	105
Electrical Engineering.....	38	40	23	17	5	123	141
Mechanical Engineering....	22	26	11	15	1	75	95
Metallurgy.....	1	4	2	1	...	8	8
Mining Engineering.....	34	44	44	32	21	175	182
Total.....	136	161	117	88	35	537	580

There has been a slight falling off in the number of seminary students in attendance on the non-professional graduate faculties, the decrease being one from 114 to 103. Compared with 1904-05, however, a gain is noticeable.

TABLE IV

SEMINARY STUDENTS

SEMINARIES	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total	
				1906-07	1904-05
Union Theological Seminary.....	29	22	1	52	47
General Theological Seminary.....	10	14	..	24	18
Drew Theological Seminary.....	3	7	..	10	10
Jewish Theological Seminary.....	1	11	..	12	13
St. Joseph's Theological Seminary....	2	..	..	2	5
New Brunswick Theological Seminary	..	3	..	3	..
Total.....	45	57	1	103	93

Tables V. and VI. contain detailed information about the classification of students registered in the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, while Tables VII. and VIII. give the statistics of the major and minor subjects actually pursued by students of these faculties during the year under review.

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE FACULTIES OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE

A—Faculty of Political Science

	Matriculated		Non-Matriculated		Total		Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Primarily registered...	90	37	14	4	104	41	145	138
Seminary students....	39	.....	6	.....	45	.....	45	48
School of Philanthropy	1	4	.....	.....	1	4	5	5
School of Law.....	37	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	62
Officers	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	3	4
Total.....	168	43	20	4	188	47	235	257

B—Faculty of Philosophy

	Matriculated		Non-Matriculated		Total		Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Primarily registered..	141	146	6	9	147	155	302	294
Teachers College.....	97	55	.....	.....	97	55	152	137
Seminary Students....	52	.....	5	.....	57	.....	57	66
School of Law.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Officers	8	7	.....	.....	8	7	15	15
Total..... (Omitting duplicates)	299	208	11	8	310	217	627	511

C—Faculty of Pure Science

	Matriculated		Non-Matriculated		Total		Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Primarily registered..	83	32	7	4	90	36	126	132
Botanical Garden.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Applied Science.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	13
Seminary students....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
School of Philanthropy	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
School of Medicine....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
Officers	18	7	.....	.....	18	7	25	20
Total.....	109	41	7	4	116	45	161	178

TABLE VI

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE (TOTAL)

A—By Primary Registration

PRIMARY REGISTRATION	Matriculated		Non-Matriculated		Total		Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Pol. Sc., Phil. & Pure Sc.	314	215	27	17	341	232	573	564
Seminaries	92		11		103		103	114
School of Philanthropy	1	5			1	5	6	5
Botanical Garden.....		1				1	1	5
Teachers College.....	97	55			97	55	152	137
Applied Science.....	6				6		6	13
Law	39				39		39	64
Medicine	1				1		1	6
Officers	27	16			27	16	43	39
Total..... (Omitting duplicates)	578	292	38	17	614	309	923	944

B—By Faculties (Total)

FACULTY	Matriculated		Non-Matriculated		Total		Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Political Science.....	163	43	20	4	183	47	235	257
Philosophy	299	208	11	9	310	217	527	511
Pure Science.....	109	41	7	4	116	45	161	176
Total.....	578	292	38	17	614	309	923	944

C—By Faculties (omitting students registered primarily in the professional faculties of Applied Science, Law and Medicine)

FACULTY	Matriculated		Non-Matriculated		Total		Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Political Science.....	131	43	20	4	151	47	198	195
Philosophy	297	208	11	9	308	217	525	509
Pure Science.....	102	41	7	4	109	45	154	157
Total.....	530	292	38	17	568	309	877	861

TABLE VII

MAJOR AND MINOR SUBJECTS OF STUDENTS IN THE FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE

SUBJECTS	Political Science		Philosophy		Pure Science		Total	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Administrative Law.....	10	22					10	22
American History.....	20	15		3			20	18
Anatomy.....					1		1	
Ancient History.....	2	2		10			2	12
Anthropology.....		2	7	4			7	6
Astronomy.....					1	3	1	3
Bacteriology.....					2	1	2	1
Botany.....				2	11	7	11	9
Chemistry.....				4	25	19	25	23
Chinese Lang. & Literature.....			3	4			3	4
Classical Archeology.....			4				4	
Comparative Literature.....		1	9	43			9	44
Constitutional Law.....	11	12					11	12
Education.....		5	132	119		9	132	133
Electrical Engineering.....					1	5	1	5
English.....		9	115	81		4	115	94
Geology.....				2	13	12	13	14
Germanic Lang. & Lit.....		1	36	34		1	36	36
Greek.....			5	18			5	18
Indo Iranian Languages.....			6	11			6	11
International Law.....	6	15					6	15
Latin.....		1	32	29		1	32	31
Linguistics.....			1				1	
Mathematical Physics.....					7	10	7	10
Mathematics.....				10	26	10	26	20
Mechanical Engineering.....				1		3		4
Medieval History.....	16	19		22			16	41
Metallurgy.....						4		4
Mineralogy.....						3		3
Mining.....					3	3	3	3
Modern European History.....	5	13		5			5	18
Philosophy (inc. Ethics).....		17	51	42		3	51	62
Physics.....				2	16	11	16	13
Physiological Chemistry.....					4	7	4	7
Physiology.....						7		7
Political Economy.....	44	35		4			44	39
Political Philosophy.....	2	21					2	21
Psychology.....		3	7	51		1	7	55
Roman Law and Comp. Jurisprudence.....		11		1				12
Romance Languages and Literatures.....			23	21		1	23	22
Semitic Languages.....			22	15			22	15
Social Economy.....	14	12		3			14	15
Sociology and Statistics.....	62	42		25			62	67
Zoology.....				2	34	14	34	16
Total.....	192	258	453	568	144	139	789	965

It will be seen from the above table that the most popular major subjects have been education, English, sociology, philosophy, political economy, Germanic languages, zoology and Latin, in the order named, the order during 1905-06 being education, English, sociology, philosophy, constitutional law,

Latin and zoology, these departments in each case having thirty or more candidates for a higher degree actually pursuing major work during the year in question.

TABLE VIII
(A) SUMMARY BY DIVISIONS

DIVISIONS	Political Science		Philosophy		Pure Science		Total	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Biology				4	52	36	52	40
Chemistry				4	25	19	25	23
Classical Philology		1	41	47		1	41	49
Education		5	132	119		9	132	133
Engineering				1	1	8	1	9
Geology, Geography, and Mineralogy				2	13	15	13	17
History, Economics, and Public Law	192	219		73			192	292
Mathematical and Physical Sciences				12	50	84	50	46
Mining and Metallurgy					8	7	8	7
Modern Languages and Literatures		11	183	179		6	183	196
Oriental Languages			31	30			81	30
Philosophy, Psychology, Anthropology		22	66	97		4	66	123
Total	192	258	453	568	144	139	789	865

(B) SUMMARY BY FACULTIES

FACULTIES	Political Science		Philosophy		Pure Science		Total	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Political Science	192	219		73			192	292
Philosophy		39	453	472		20	453	531
Pure Science				23	144	119	144	149
Total	192	258	453	568	144	139	789	865

The geographical distribution of students in the Corporation, as well as in Barnard College, Teachers College and the College of Pharmacy, is shown in Table IX. It embraces 46 States, the District of Columbia, 4 Territories, including the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico, and 35 foreign countries. The percentages of representatives from each division have been indicated in parentheses. Comparing the percentages of the Corporation only with the corresponding ones for the five previous years, we

Geographical
Distribution

note that the number of students coming from the North Atlantic division has decreased 4.34 per cent. since 1901-02, while several of the other divisions show gains since that time, the largest increase being noticeable in the North Central division and in foreign countries.

	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
North Atlantic Division.....	84.93	83.28	82.19	82.32	81.20	80.59
South Atlantic Division.....	2.40	2.85	2.69	2.86	2.59	2.65
South Central Division.....	2.19	2.13	2.29	1.77	2.01	1.84
North Central Division.....	5.87	6.26	6.56	6.64	6.60	7.76
Western Division.....	3.02	3.02	3.20	3.00	3.14	2.75
Insular Territories.....	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.14
Foreign Countries.....	1.56	2.33	2.83	3.27	4.29	4.27

On comparing the figures contained in Table IX. with the corresponding figures for the year 1905-06, it will be seen that the percentage of students in the entire University from the North Atlantic division again shows a decrease, namely, from 82.35% to 80.85%. In the South Atlantic division there has been a gain, from 2.65% to 2.76%, although the number of students from this division has remained practically stationary. The attendance from the South Central division shows a gain from 75 to 83 students, the increase being one from 1.87% to 2.03%. The largest increase is found in the North Central division, where the number of students has grown from 287 to 329, representing an increase from 6.78% to 8.05%. The western division shows a slight loss, namely, from 276 to 257, while the insular territories have experienced a slight gain, namely, from 0.14% to 0.17%. There has been a small loss, from 150 to 146, in the number of students from foreign countries, but the percentage shows an increase from 3.55% to 3.57%; 121 students of the Corporation came from foreign countries this year as against 22 in 1893-1904. In the latter year only 1 student of the Corporation claimed Europe as a permanent residence, as against 35 in 1906-07; and only 1 came from Asia, as against 41 this year. Great Britain sends the largest number of students from Europe, while Japan continues to send the largest contingent of Asiatic students. The largest number of foreign students is attracted by the faculty of philosophy, followed by political science, Teachers College, Columbia College and medicine, and pharmacy, in the order named. All of the above figures are exclusive of the summer session.

TABLE IX
RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS—(A) THE UNITED STATES

1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Fine Arts	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Duplicates	Total
North Atlantic Division (80.85 per cent.)	699	185	312	442	110	127	394	115	402	502	229	111	3306
Connecticut	3	8	9	4	3	3	6	1	4	20	5	4	62
Maine	1	1	3	1	1	1	6	3	7	2	3	2	20
Massachusetts	3	5	9	4	1	6	19	5	6	29	8	8	79
New Hampshire	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	2	11	38
New Jersey	45	14	48	47	12	12	42	7	61	76	37	13	388
New York	536	146	223	379	92	95	294	88	325	319	179	74	2607
Pennsylvania	11	11	10	6	2	5	21	5	6	37	4	6	112
Rhode Island	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	10	38
Vermont	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	7	2	2	17	17	17
South Atlantic Division (2.76 per cent.)	2	17	7	9	9	7	18	8	8	34	2	4	113
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Florida	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Georgia	5	5	2	5	3	1	1	3	4	4	1	23	23
Maryland	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	1	16	16
North Carolina	5	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	1	21	21	21
South Carolina	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	6	6	15	15	15	15
Virginia	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	7	2	2	17	17	17
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	3	1	8	8	8
South Central Division (2.03 per cent.)	8	11	12	3	1	2	15	2	5	28	1	3	83
Alabama	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	8	19	19	19	19
Arkansas	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Kentucky	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	7	17	17	17	17	17
Louisiana	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	7	7	7	7
Mississippi	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	4	2	14	14	14	14
Texas	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	12	12	12
North Central Division (8.05 per cent.)	14	38	27	30	7	31	60	15	4	121	4	20	328
Illinois	1	4	4	1	1	7	2	18	1	38	38	38	38
Indiana	13	3	1	1	4	8	3	13	3	41	41	41	41
Iowa	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	8	1	25	25	25
Kansas	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	14	14	14	14	14
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	17	1	28	28	28	28
Minnesota	1	1	3	2	3	6	10	3	23	23	23	23	23
Missouri	3	3	7	2	1	5	2	7	1	29	29	29	29
Nebraska	5	5	1	1	2	1	3	3	12	12	12	12	12
North Dakota	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7
Ohio	5	7	6	7	1	13	15	4	26	3	80	80	80
South Dakota	1	2	2	2	4	5	1	15	3	2	30	30	30
Wisconsin	1	2	4	1	4	5	1	15	3	30	30	30	30
Western Division (2.57 per cent.)	4	8	10	29	3	5	12	7	1	34	1	8	105
Arizona	1	1	4	4	2	3	5	1	11	3	29	29	29
California	1	1	4	4	2	3	5	1	11	3	25	25	25
Colorado	2	2	10	1	3	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	15
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insular Territories (0.17 per cent.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Hawaiian Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Porto Rico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total	626	258	369	513	130	172	498	147	418	721	239	148	3943

TABLE IX (continued)

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Fine Arts	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Duplicates	Total
Argentine Republic.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Australia .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
Austria-Hungary .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belgium .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brazil .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bulgaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canada	1	1	2	1	...	6	9	1	...	11	1	3	80
Chili .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
China	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	9
Colombia .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
Costa Rica.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cuba .....	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Ecuador	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Egypt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
France .....	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Germany	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	8
Great Britain	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Greece .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Holland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
India .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	6
Italy .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Japan	1	...	...	1	1	16	6	1	...	1	...	...	27
Mexico .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Nicaragua	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Norway .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Panama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Persia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peru .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Russia .....	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Spain .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweden .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transvaal .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Turkey .....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Turkey in Asia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
West Indies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total (3.57 per cent.).....	12	6	12	24	7	26	27	7	1	22	8	6	146
Grand Total.....	638	264	381	537	131	193	525	154	419	743	247	154	4089

Nineteen hundred and fifty-five students in the University claim New York City for their permanent residence, distributed among the faculties as follows: College, 455; law, 117; medicine, 43; applied science, 335; fine arts, 77; political science, philosophy and pure science, 405; Teachers College, 215; Barnard College, 270; pharmacy, 94.

Table X. is of a comparative nature, indicating the geographical distribution of students in the University Corporation only since 1896 (excluding summer session students).

TABLE X
(A) THE UNITED STATES

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
North Atlantic Division	1634	1666	1643	1694	2069	2273	2442	2541	2442	2416	2349	2284
Maine	14	14	10	9	9	12	11	7	8	13	12	14
New Hampshire.....	4	4	3	4	4	4	7	7	2	2	6	9
Vermont	6	9	13	6	10	13	10	13	15	10	13	8
Massachusetts	34	38	41	37	62	67	62	63	49	43	52	52
Rhode Island.....	10	8	10	11	11	19	19	22	16	11	8	8
Connecticut	35	40	54	53	70	63	70	56	54	48	33	37
New York.....	1286	1308	1433	1501	1630	1799	1951	2014	1933	1955	1901	1858
New Jersey.....	210	214	237	230	230	256	260	296	299	271	253	227
Pennsylvania	35	33	47	38	43	51	52	63	66	63	61	71
South Atlantic Division	30	41	47	45	69	68	69	87	80	84	75	75
Delaware .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	3	5	5	1	...
Maryland	5	6	4	5	7	7	9	10	12	14	14	10
District of Columbia.....	8	1	2	3	5	6	9	10	7	4	6	6
Virginia	5	5	10	10	14	9	5	15	9	12	12	9
West Virginia.....	1	5	4	2	2	3	2	4	2	0	7	6
North Carolina.....	2	9	8	8	15	12	10	16	14	11	7	15
South Carolina.....	2	2	2	2	1	5	5	9	6	0	10	9
Georgia	10	12	14	11	20	22	23	16	19	15	13	16
Florida	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	5	8	10	5	4
South Central Division	35	36	48	42	48	75	63	65	68	52	58	52
Kentucky	10	8	10	11	12	22	16	18	16	14	13	9
Tennessee	8	7	9	6	5	14	10	10	7	2	6	10
Alabama	6	7	10	8	8	13	7	9	10	8	10	10
Mississippi .....	...	1	2	2	3	2	7	4	6	7	6	4
Louisiana	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	4
Texas	9	5	11	9	14	15	16	14	18	10	13	9
Arkansas .....	...	4	2	5	3	4	4	5	6	7	5	2
Oklahoma .....	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	2
Indian Territory.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
North Central Division	112	114	129	133	159	160	169	191	195	195	191	220
Ohio	35	37	37	25	34	41	37	45	52	50	45	53
Indiana	6	10	11	17	24	21	22	13	22	23	25	31
Illinois	9	12	19	24	23	29	24	25	26	18	18	20
Michigan	3	7	7	10	16	11	16	12	15	13	14	10
Wisconsin	13	8	13	11	9	5	10	13	9	6	12	17
Minnesota	11	6	7	8	8	9	11	16	17	18	18	16
Iowa	8	12	13	11	8	13	18	20	18	16	9	16
Missouri	17	9	12	11	14	17	13	17	14	17	24	23
North Dakota.....	3	...	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	7
South Dakota.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	5	4	4	3	2
Nebraska	4	6	2	7	12	10	10	16	13	10	9	9
Kansas	4	7	7	6	8	3	3	6	6	10	11	11
Western Division	27	38	45	55	59	76	86	92	85	88	91	78
Montana	3	4	4	8	7	8	10	7	12	12	13	14
Wyoming	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	2	2
Colorado	2	6	12	12	13	21	17	28	24	22	14	17
New Mexico .....	...	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	1	...	...	1
Arizona .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	4	1
Utah	2	4	5	6	5	9	8	9	11	12	16	9
Nevada .....	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2
Idaho	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1
Washington	4	4	4	1	2	4	9	8	7	5	7	8
Oregon	1	5	3	3	3	5	7	6	7	7	7	8
California	13	14	15	19	24	23	26	23	23	24	25	20
Insular and Non-contiguous Territories	2	3	3	4	3	4	1	4	7	4	8	4
Alaska	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Hawaiian Islands.....	1	3	8	3	3	2	...	...	1	2	3	3
Philippine Islands.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	2	1
Total	1840	1898	2120	2173	2407	2654	2830	2980	2887	2839	2769	2713

TABLE X (continued)

(B) FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
North America	21	14	18	15	18	20	21	34	35	37	35	33
Canada	12	7	11	10	9	6	10	16	21	20	21	21
Central America	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	1	4
Cuba	4	4	5	4	5	7	8	9	5	7	7	7
Mexico	1	2	2	1	4	6	3	6	5	6	5	1
West Indies .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
South America	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	5	4	8	9
Argentine Republic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
Brazil .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Colombia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	2
Peru .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	2	...	4
Unclassified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	2	5	13	7	7	8	7	20	21	22	41	35
Austria-Hungary .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Belgium .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Bulgaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
France	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	8	4
Germany .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	3	10	6
Great Britain and Ireland .....	...	1	2	1	3	6	5	5	9	7	10	6
Greece .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Holland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	3
Norway .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Russia .....	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	4
Spain .....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1
Sweden .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Switzerland .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Turkey .....	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Asia	7	3	5	10	16	8	12	11	13	26	37	41
China .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	9	8
India .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	3
Japan	7	...	3	9	14	6	9	8	14	19	24	26
Persia .....	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Turkey .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Africa	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	1
South Africa .....	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	1
Australasia	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
Total	31	23	37	35	45	41	45	71	84	96	124	121
Grand Total*	1871	1921	2157	2208	2452	2695	2875	3051	2971	2935	2893	2834

50.6% of our students in the various faculties of the Corporation are graduates of higher institutions of learning, as against 49.3% last year and 39.4% in 1902-03. The gain in the professional faculty of medicine is quite marked, namely, from 52.4% to 60.6%. There were during the past year 1,434 students who were graduates of 215 institutions of collegiate rank in the United States, and of 60 similar institutions in

*Auditors are included only in the 1905 figures.

foreign countries. The figures giving detailed information on this point may be found in Table XI.

TABLE XI
GRADUATES OF
(A) HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Adelphi College.....						11	4			15
Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....			1		1					2
Alabama State Normal College.....		1								1
Albion College.....							1			1
Alfred University.....					1					1
Allegheny College.....		1				2				3
American International College.....		1	1							2
Amherst College.....		5	6		8	4	4			27
Augustana College.....						2				2
Austin College.....		1	1							2
Baker University.....						1				1
Baylor University.....		1								1
Beloit College.....		1			1	1				2
Bennett Medical College.....					1					1
Bethany College.....						2				2
Boston University.....		1	1							6
Bowdoin College.....						2	2			4
Brown University.....			1		3	3	1			8
Bryn Mawr College.....					2	6	1			9
Bucknell University.....		1	1			1	1			4
Canisius College.....			1							1
Carleton College.....						1				1
Case School of Applied Science.....							1			1
Catholic University.....						1				1
Cedarville College.....		1								1
Central College (Mo.).....		1								1
Centre College.....		1	1							2
Christian University.....		1			1					1
Coe College.....					1					1
Colby College.....			2							2
Colgate University.....		2	1		1	1	1			6
College of Dental and Aural Surgery.....			1							1
College of the City of New York.....		21	35	16	10	50	16	1	3	152
College of Pharmacy (Brooklyn).....			1							1
College of Pharmacy (N. Y. City).....				1						1
Colorado Agricultural College.....						1				1
Colorado School of Mines.....							1			1
Columbia University.....		65	30	20	37	147	45	4	2	350
Concordia College.....						1				1
Cooper Institute.....				1				1		2
Cornell College (Iowa).....						1				1
Cornell University.....		4	1	5		10	1			22
Cumberland University.....					2	1				3
Dartmouth College.....		2	3		3	2	2			12
Denison University.....						1				1
De Pauw University.....		2			1					3
Detroit College of Law.....				1						1
Dickinson College.....		1			1	1				3
Drew Theological Seminary.....					2	2			1	5
Elmira College.....					1	3				4

TABLE XI (continued)

College	1906-1907								Total
	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	
Emory College.....	1	1		1					8
Eureka College.....				1					1
Fordham University.....	1	3	2	1		1			8
Franklin College.....	1			1					2
Franklin and Marshall College.....				1	1	2			4
Furman University.....							1		1
General Theological Seminary.....					1				1
Georgetown University.....	2		1						3
George Washington University.....	1								1
Georgia School of Technology.....							1		1
German Wallace College.....				1	5				6
Grant University.....					1				1
Hamilton College.....	2	7	1	2		1			13
Hanover College.....	1								1
Harvard University.....	14	17	2	10	15	5	1	1	65
Haverford College.....					1				1
Heidelberg University (Ohio).....				1					1
Hillsdale College.....				1	1				2
Hiram College.....				2					2
Hobart College.....	1				4				5
Holy Cross College.....					2				2
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	1	1		1					3
Indiana University.....	2			2	3				7
Iowa College.....				1	2				3
Johns Hopkins University.....	1			2					3
Judson College.....				1					1
Kansas Agricultural College.....						1			1
Kansas City University.....		1							1
Kenyon College.....	2	1		1		1			5
Keuka College.....		1		1					2
Knox College.....				1	3				4
Lafayette College.....	1	2			1	1			5
Lake Forest University.....					2				2
Lawrence University.....				1					1
Lehigh University.....						1			1
Leland Stanford University.....	3	5		2	4	1			15
Lenoir College (N. C.).....	1			1					2
Lincoln University.....	1			1					2
Lombard College.....				1					1
Long Island College Hospital.....						1			1
Louisiana State University.....	2								2
Manhattan College.....	3	1							4
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....				1		2			3
Miami University.....					1				1
Michigan State Normal College.....					1				1
Middlebury College.....			2	1	1				4
Millsaps College.....		1							1
Mississippi Agric. and Mech. College.....	1					2			3
Missouri School of Mines.....						1			1
Missouri Valley College.....				3	1				4
Montana Agricultural College.....						1			1
Moore's Hill College.....	1				1				2
Morningside College.....						1			1
Mount Holyoke College.....				1	4	8			13
Mount Union College.....					1				1
Muhlenberg College.....					1				1
Nast Theological Seminary.....					1				1
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....					1				1
Nevada State University.....			1						1
New Mexico Agric. and Mech. College.....						1			1
New Mexico School of Mines.....						1			1

TABLE XI (continued)

1906-1907	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
New York Homeopathic Medical College	1									1
New York Law School	1				1					2
New York State Normal College				1		1				32
New York University		1	4		8	17	2			1
Normal College (N. Y. C.)									1	7
Northwestern University				1		5	1			1
Oberlin College		3	5	1		6				15
Ohio Northern University						1				1
Ohio State University					4		4			8
Ohio Wesleyan University		3	3	1	2	1			1	11
Quachita College						1				1
Peabody Normal College						1				1
Pennsylvania College for Women						1				1
Pennsylvania State College		1			1		1			3
Polytechnic Institute (Brooklyn)							1			1
Princeton University		15	29	4	4	2	1	1		56
Purdue University			1			1	2			4
Radcliffe College					2	4	2			8
Randolph-Macon College						1				1
Ripon College		1			1					2
Rochester Theological Seminary						1				1
Rollins College		1								1
Rutgers College		1	2	1		2				6
St. Elizabeth College							1			1
St. Francis College (Brooklyn)			3							3
St. Francis Xavier College		2	3	1	1					7
St. John's College (Brooklyn)		3	1		1					5
St. Joseph's College							1			1
St. Lawrence University			1		1		1			3
St. Stephen's College					1					1
Scio College					1					1
Seton Hall College			1			2				3
Smith College					5	19	1			25
Southern Normal College (Ky.)	1									1
Southwest Kansas University						1				1
Spring Hill College			1							1
State University of Iowa						1	1			2
Stevens Institute of Technology							1			1
Swarthmore College					1	3				4
Syracuse University			1		3	12	2			18
Tarkio College		1	1							2
Trinity College (Conn.)						5	2			7
Trinity College (N. C.)		1			1	2	1			5
Trinity University (Texas)					1					1
Tufts College							1			1
Tulane University			1					1		2
Union Christian College						1				1
Union College (N. Y.)		2	1		1					4
Union Theological Seminary					1	6				7
United States Naval Academy		2								2
University of Arkansas						1				1
University of California				1	2	2	1			6
University of Chicago			2	1	2	7	2			14
University of Cincinnati					1	3	1			5
University of Denver		2				3	1			6
University of Georgia		4								4
University of Idaho						1				1
University of Illinois							2			2
University of Indianapolis		1								1
University of Kansas		1			2	2				5
University of Louisville		1								1

TABLE XI (continued)

1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
University of Michigan.....	1	1	1	20	...	1	...	24
University of Minnesota.....	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5
University of Mississippi.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
University of Missouri.....	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	7
University of Montana.....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
University of Nashville.....	3	...	...	...	3
University of Nebraska.....	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	8
University of North Carolina.....	...	4	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	10
University of Oregon.....	1	...	1	...	...	2
University of Pennsylvania.....	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	9
University of Rochester.....	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
University of South Carolina.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
University of Tennessee.....	2	...	...	...	2
University of Texas.....	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
University of Utah.....	1	1	...	...	2
University of Vermont.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
University of Wisconsin.....	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	7
University of Wooster.....	1	3	2	...	...	6
Ursinus College.....	2	...	...	...	2
Vanderbilt University.....	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Vassar College.....	7	25	2	...	...	34
Virginia Military Institute.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	1	...	...	...	1
Wabash College.....	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	6
Wake Forest College.....	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Washburn College.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Washington and Jefferson College.....	1	...	...	...	1
Washington and Lee University.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Wellesley College.....	1	11	1	...	...	13
Wesleyan University.....	...	1	2	2	2	7	3	...	...	17
Western College (Iowa).....	1	...	...	...	1
Western Maryland College.....	1	...	...	1
Western Reserve University.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Western University of Pennsylvania.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Virginia University.....	1	1	...	...	2
Williams College.....	...	4	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	11
Winthrop Normal and Ind. College.....	1	...	1	...	...	2
Wofford College.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Woman's College (Baltimore, Md.).....	4	2	...	...	6
Yale University.....	...	33	19	4	6	8	1	1	...	72
Yankton College.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wheaton College.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wilson College.....	3	...	...	...	3
Total graduates domestic institutions.....	3	263	226	76	197	562	170	14	9	1520

TABLE XI (continued)
(B) HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Acadia University, Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
American Med. College, Beirut, Syria.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bergakademie, Freiberg, Germany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Beth Hamidrash, Frankfurt, Ger.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bishops University, Canada.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
College of St. Nicolaus, Switzerland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Doninshea Gakko, Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Doshisha Gakko, Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ecole Normale, Paris.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Euphrates College.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, Amsterdam, Holland.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, Ananieff, Russia.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, Berlin, Germany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, Emden, Germany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, Herstfeld, Germany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, Priluski, Russia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, Przemyśl, Austria.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Gymnasium, Rheims, Germany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gymnasium, St. Petersburg, Russia.....	1	.....	1
Imperial University of Tokio.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Kaiser Wilhelm Akademie, Berlin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Keiogijiku, Tokio, Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
King's College, N. S., Canada.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
London University, England.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lycée, Lorenzo, Italy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lycée, Mohère, France.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
McGill University, Canada.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
McMaster University.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Madras University, India.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Maynooth College, Ireland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Meiji Gakwin, Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mt. Allison University, Newfoundland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
National Institute of Chile.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Orebro College, Sweden.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Real Gymnasium, Worms, Germany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
San Gabriel College, Quito, Ecuador.....	1	.....	1
St. Andrew's University, Scotland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
South African College, Cape Town.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Technological School, Mittweida, Germany.....	1	.....	.....	1
Tohoku Gakwin, Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Antioquia, S. America.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Bombay, India.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Cambridge, England.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
University of Cracow, Austria.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Berlin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Havana.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
University of Heidelberg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Kristiania.....	1	.....	.....	1
University of Madras, India.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Munich.....	1	.....	.....	1
University of Palermo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Peking, China.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Paris.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
University of Sidney.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University of the Cape of Good Hope.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Toronto.....	2	6	1	.....	.....	9
University of Warsaw, Russia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Victoria University, Canada.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Waseda University, Japan.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Yokohama Commercial College.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total graduates foreign institutions.....	7	6	10	15	35	7	2	1	83

TABLE XI (*continued*)

(c) SUMMARY

1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Total graduates of domestic institutions.....	3	263	226	76	187	562	170	14	9	1520
Total graduates of foreign institutions.....	.....	7	6	10	15	35	7	2	1	83
Grand total graduates of higher institutions.....	3	270	232	86	212	597	177	16	10	1603
Deduct for graduates of more than one institution.....	.....	16	1	1	30	93	26	1	1	169
Total students holding degrees.....	3	254	231	85	182	504	151	15	9	1434
Total students enrolled.....	638	264	381	537	198	525	154	108	31	2834
Percentage holding degrees 1907.....	.5	96.2	60.6	12.8	91.9	96.0	98.1	14.2	29.0	50.6
Percentage holding degrees 1906.....	.7	94.1	52.4	12.7	91.2	96.2	97.4	20.5	21.2	49.3

TABLE XII

NATURE OF DEGREES HELD BY STUDENTS

DEGREES* 1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Bachelor of Arts.....	1	218	170	53	144	396	65	7	8	1062
" Science		20	36	23	17	81	63	3	1	244
" Philosophy		8	15	3	14	24	3	3		70
" Letters		2			6	12	1			20
" Pedagogy				1		2				3
" Divinity					7	19			1	27
" Sacred Theology.....					1	1				2
" Laws	1	3		1	8	4				17
" Commercial Science.....					3					3
Doctor of Medicine.....	1	1	8		1	1	1			13
Graduate in Pharmacy			1	1						2
Bachelor of Engineering.....				1				1		1
Civil Engineer.....				1	1		4			6
Electrical Engineer.....				1			1			2
Mechanical Engineer.....				4			2			6
Metallurgical Engineer.....							1			1
Mining Engineer.....		1		1			4			6
Graduate of Navy.....								1		1
Textile Engineer.....		2								2
Master of Arts.....		25	14	3	41	131	32	1	1	248
" Science			2		2	4	14			22
" Philosophy			1		1	4				6
" Pedagogy						1				1
" Laws					1					1
Doctor of Philosophy.....		1			4	6	5			16
" Pedagogy						1				1
" Letters						2				2
" Dental Surgery.....			1							1
Total degrees held.....	3	281	248	92	250	689	196	16	11	1788
Deduct for students holding more than one degree.....		27	17	7	68	185	45	1	2	352
Students holding degrees, 1907.....	3	254	231	85	182	504	151	15	9	1434
Students holding degrees, 1908.....	4	269	229	74	178	490	153	22	7	1426

During the year 1906-07 the University conferred honors on 883 individuals, to whom were granted 1,035 degrees and diplomas. This information is summarized in Table XIII.

*Including foreign equivalents.

TABLE XIII

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1906-07

	Men	Women	Total
A. Degrees conferred in course			
Bachelor of Arts.....	113	76	189
" Laws	75	.....	75
" Science (Columbia College).....	8	.....	8
" " (Architecture)	7	.....	7
" " (Chestry)	6	.....	6
" " (Education)	20	83	103
Engineer of Mines.....	31	.....	31
Civil Engineer	20	.....	20
Electrical Engineer.....	16	.....	16
Mechanical Engineer.....	14	.....	14
Doctor of Medicine.....	93	.....	93
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	8	.....	8
Doctor of Pharmacy	4	.....	4
Master of Arts.....	113	75	193
Doctor of Philosophy.....	37	5	42
Total.....	570	239	809
Deduct duplicates*.....	5	.....	5
Total individuals receiving degrees in course.....	565	239	804
B. Honorary degrees			
Master of Arts.....	3	.....	3
" Letters	1	.....	1
Doctor of Laws.....	3	.....	3
" Science	1	.....	1
Total.....	8	.....	8
C. Teachers College diplomas granted			
Bachelor's diploma in education.....	22	82	104
Special " "	3	56	59
Master's " "	27	24	51
Doctor's " "	5	.....	5
Total.....	57	162	219
Total degrees and diplomas granted.....	635	401	1036
Deduct duplicates†.....	58	94	152
Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas....	577	307	884

*Distributed as follows: LL.B. and A.M., 5 men.

†In addition to those noted under *, the following duplications occur:
A.B. and Bachelor's Diploma, 3 women; B.S. (Education) and Bachelor's Diploma, 17 men, 67 women; A.M. and Bachelor's Diploma, 2 men, 1 woman; A.M. and Master's Diploma, 27 men, 23 women; Ph.D. and Doctor's Diploma, 5 men; A.M. and Master's Diploma and Bachelor's Diploma, 1 man.

Table XIV. is of a comparative nature, indicating the number of different degrees granted during the past seven years.

TABLE XIV
NUMBER OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1900-07

	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907
A. Degrees conferred in course							
Bachelor of Arts (men).....	84	109	101	102	106	104	113
" " (women).....	50	50	47	80	83	75	76
" Laws.....	99	110	115	110	119	80	75
" Science (Columbia College).....						5	8
" " (Education).....	9	17	27	39	79	113	103
" " (Architecture).....	10	15	7	10	5	5	7
" " (Chemistry).....	8	6	10	4	3	4	6
Engineer of Mines.....	14	17	19	35	47	45	31
Civil Engineer.....	16	11	13	22	17	24	20
Electrical Engineer.....	19	23	17	23	19	24	16
Mechanical Engineer.....	13	21	19	21	11	15	14
Metallurgical Engineer.....		1	2	1	1	2	
Doctor of Medicine.....	147	145	168	178	185	152	93
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....					3	10	8
Doctor of Pharmacy.....						1	4
Master of Arts.....	109	155	147	160	197	178	193
Master of Laws.....	2		1		1	2	
Doctor of Philosophy.....	26	33	39	28	38	42	42
Total.....	606	713	732	815	914	886	809
Deduct duplicates.....	10	10	15	16	22	19	5
Total individuals receiving degrees....	596	703	717	800	892	867	804
B. Honorary degrees							
Master of Arts.....	1		1	1		1	8
" Science.....	2				2		1
Doctor of Laws.....	2	4	4	2	28	6	3
" Letters.....			1	1	1		1
" Sacred Theology.....			1	1	1		
" Science.....	1	1	2	1	14	2	
Total.....	6	5	9	6	46	9	8
C. Teachers College diplomas granted							
Higher diploma in education.....	3	4		1			
Bachelor's diploma in education.....	85	104	105	140	197	197	104
Special.....						22	59
Master's.....		23	19	23	17	36	51
Doctor's.....		3	3	1	7	3	5
Total.....	89	139	127	165	221	258	219
Total degrees and diplomas granted..							
Deduct duplicates.....	701	857	868	987	1181	1153	1038
Deduct duplicates.....	40	60	73	112	138	214	152
Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas.....	661	788	795	875	1043	939	884

Table XV. shows the chief specialties (major subjects) of the recipients of higher degrees (A.M. and Ph.D.) at Commencement, and the number of such degrees granted under each faculty.

TABLE XV

(A) SPECIALTIES OF RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES, 1906-07

MAJOR SUBJECTS	A.M.		Ph.D.		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Administrative Law.....	9				9
American History.....	1	3	2		6
Anthropology.....			1		1
Architecture.....	1				1
Astronomy.....				1	1
Botany.....		4		1	5
Chemistry.....	5	1	5		11
Chinese.....	1				1
Classical Archeology.....			1		1
Comparative Literature.....		1			1
Constitutional Law.....	5		2		7
Education.....	27	23	5		55
English.....	14	15			29
Geology.....	3		1		4
Germanic Languages.....	1	4	1		6
Indo-Iranian Languages.....	2				2
International Law.....	1				1
Latin.....	1	4			5
Mathematical Physics.....	3				3
Mathematics.....	1				1
Medieval History.....	1	3	1	2	7
Metallurgy.....			1		1
Mining.....	3				3
Modern European History.....	1	1	2		4
Music.....	1				1
Philosophy.....	9	4		1	14
Physics.....	2				2
Physiological Chemistry.....	2		1		3
Political Economy.....	3	1	8		12
Psychology.....	1		2		3
Romance Languages.....	1	1			2
Semitic Languages.....	7		2		9
Social Economy.....	2	3			5
Sociology and Statistics.....	8	1	1		10
Zoology.....	2	6	1		9
Total.....	118	75	37	5	235

(B) HIGHER DEGREES GRANTED UNDER EACH FACULTY

FACULTIES	A.M.		Ph.D.		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Political Science.....	31	12	16	2	61
Philosophy.....	64	52	12	1	129
Pure Science.....	21	11	9	2	43
Fine Arts.....	2				2
Total, 1907.....	118	75	37	5	235
“ 1906.....	118	60	38	4	220

TABLE XVII

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING ONE OR MORE

1906-07	COLLEGE					LAW			
	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Non-Candidates	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	Non-Candidates
Anatomy			2	4					
Anthropology		2	7	16	2				
Architecture		6	1	1	1				
Astronomy			4	3					
Bacteriology and Hygiene.....			2	4					
Biological Chemistry.....									
Botany	13	15	16	11	3				
Chemistry	99	74	63	45	23		1		
Chinese			1			1			
Civil Engineering.....		1	9	7					
Clinical Pathology.....									
Comparative Literature.....		2	13	7	1				
Dermatology					1				
Design, National Academy of.....									
Diseases of Children.....									
Economic and Social Science.....	1	54	69	47	15	5	2	5	
Education		11	23	16	3				
Electrical Engineering.....			2	9					
Engineering Draughting.....	10	10	9		2				
English	175	158	102	70	46	4			
Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases.....									
Geology		4	15	14	3				
Germanic Languages and Literatures.....	103	71	52	23	25				
Greek	22	13	11	4	2				
Gynecology									
Histology									
History and Political Philosophy.....	70	129	67	45	31		1	1	1
Indo-Iranian Languages			1						
Laryngology									
Latin	113	39	27	12	13				
Manual Training.....									
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.....									
Mathematical Physics.....	3	7	11	12					
Mathematics	156	68	21	9	28				
Mechanical Engineering.....			9	14					
Metallurgy			1	5	1				
Mineralogy		2	4	5	1				
Mining				2					
Municipal and Private Law.....				22		95	68	87	14
Music	3	11	17	4	2				
Neurology									
Obstetrics									
Ophthalmology									
Orthopedic Surgery.....									
Otology									
Pathology			2	4					
Philosophy		70	79	24	10				
Physical Education	173	156	40	14	26				
Physics	106	47	33	20	27				
Physiology		1	5	9	1				
Practice of Medicine.....									
Psychology	5	44	53	22	10				
Public Law and Jurisprudence.....		1	11	16	3	90	24	72	9
Romance Languages and Literatures:									
French.....	100	71	38	9	21	2			
Italian.....		2	6	10	5				
Spanish.....		4	12	7	3	5			
Semitic Languages.....			4	4	3				
Surgery									
Zoology	9	13	12	5	1				

The median age of the first-year men in the College has decreased from 18 years 4 months in 1904 to 18 years 1 month in 1907; while the median age of first-year students under the faculty of applied science has decreased from 19 years 6 months to 18 years 10 months in the same period. In 1899 the average age of the first-year men in the College was 18 years 1 month; and in 1894, 17 years 6 months. The age of College and applied science students at the opening of the academic year 1906-07 is given in Table XVI. The recent decrease in age in the entering class of Columbia College particularly is no doubt due in large measure to the fact that the percentage of students entering from the public high schools is growing continually, these students as a class being younger than those entering from private schools.

Table XVII. indicates the proper classification of students who attended one or more of the courses of instruction offered by the various departments. In the detailed tables of statistics which have been prepared and placed on file the enrollment in the individual courses of instruction given during the year by the different departments has been indicated, reference being there made to units of instruction. The repetitions caused by students pursuing more than one course in one department are removed in this table. It will be seen that the department of chemistry gives instruction to the largest number of students in courses conducted under the Corporation, no account being taken in the table of courses given at Barnard or Teachers College. Leaving the medical departments out of consideration, the departments of English, physical education, mathematics, physics, mathematical physics, and history, all of which imparted instruction to over 400 students, follow chemistry in the order named. The department of English draws the largest number of students in the College, followed by the departments of physical education, history, chemistry, romance languages and literatures, mathematics, Germanic languages and literatures, physics, and Latin, all of which instructed over 200 College students.

SUMMER SESSION OF 1907

The registration of the summer session this year was marked by a larger increase than has ever been experienced from one year to another. There was a total gain of 351 students, constituting an increase of 33.72 per cent. over the previous session. The growth in enrollment since the establishment of the school is illustrated by the following comparative table:

Year	General	Medical	Total	Percentage of Increase Over 1900
1900	417	—	417	—
1901	579	—	579	38.85
1902	643	—	643	54.19
1903	940	53	993	138.13
1904	914	47	961	130.45
1905	976	42	1,018	144.12
1906	1,008	33	1,041	149.64
1907	1,350	42	1,392	233.81

The percentage of men shows a slight decrease over last year (46.70 as against 47.74 per cent.), but it is much larger than it was in the early sessions—in 1901, for example, it was only 26.68 per cent. There were 777 new students at Morningside this year, as against 574 in 1906. There were no less than 215 candidates for the higher degrees, and the total number of students matriculated in the various faculties of the University increased from 354 in 1905 and 461 in 1906, to 631 in 1907.

As far as the previous preparation of the students is concerned, no less than 432 of the 1,350 students at Morningside hold degrees, 549 in all, distributed as follows: 269 A.B., 98 B.S., 37 Ph.B., 7 B.Lit., 62 A.M., 6 Ph.D., 12 Pd.B., 10 M.D., 6 LL.B., 7 B.D., 5 Mech.E., 3 E.M., 2 C.E., and 25 miscellaneous. In 1906, 328 students held 406 degrees, while in 1905, 290 students held 372 degrees.

Turning to the geographical distribution of the student body at Morningside, we again notice a decrease in the percentage of students from the North Atlantic division, it having decreased from 80.52 per cent. in 1904 to 67.04 per cent. in 1907. There were 180 students from the South Atlantic division this year, as against 75 in 1904, 67 from the South Central division, as against 13 in 1904, 149 from the North Central division, as against 64 in 1904, and 25 from the Western division, as against 11 in 1904. The 1907 summer session students hail from 44 States and Territories and from 14 foreign countries. Detailed tables explaining the nature of the summer session clientele follow.

A—Students Classified According to Sex

	General		Medical	Total	
Men.....	608	45.04%	42	650	46.70%
Women.....	742	54.96%	..	742	53.30%
	<u>1,350</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

B—Students Classified as Old and New

	General		Medical	Total	
Previously registered.	573	42.45%	22	595	42.74%
New students.....	777	57.55%	20	797	57.26%
	<u>1,350</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

C—Students Classified According to Faculties

I. Non-matriculated.....	734
II. Matriculated:	
1. Columbia College	63
2. Barnard College	37
3. Applied Science	131
4. Fine Arts	2
5. Political Science	20
6. Philosophy	154
7. Pure Science	41
8. Teachers College	167
9. College of Pharmacy.....	1
	<u>616</u>
	1,350
Medical Summer Session:	
1. Non-matriculated.....	27
2. Matriculated	15
	<u>42</u>
	1,392

D—STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TEACHING POSITIONS

	Number of Students	Percentage of Total Enrolment
Elementary schools	274	20.30%
Secondary schools.....	168	12.45%
Higher educational institutions.....	56	4.15%
Normal schools	50	3.70%
Principals (school).....	62	4.59%
Superintendents.....	19	1.41%
Special teachers.....	44	3.26%
Private school teachers.....	23	1.70%
Not engaged in teaching ..	654	48.44%
Total.....	1,350	100.00%

E—Students Classified According to Residence

North Atlantic Division:

Connecticut	24		
Maine	2		
Massachusetts	26		
New Hampshire	2		
New Jersey	133		
New York—			
Outside of New York City	138		
Manhattan and The Bronx...	395		
Brooklyn	90		
Queens.....	18		
Richmond	12	515	
		653	
Pennsylvania	58		
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	3		
		905	67.04%

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware	1		
District of Columbia.....	30		
Florida	8		
Georgia	21		
Maryland	58		
North Carolina	18		
South Carolina	16		
Virginia	22		
West Virginia	6		
		180	13.33%

South Central Division:

Alabama	15
Arkansas	3
Kentucky	20
Louisiana	2
Oklahoma	1
Tennessee	5
Texas	21

67 4.96%

North Central Division:

Illinois	17
Indiana	30
Iowa	17
Kansas	9
Michigan	10
Minnesota	11
Missouri	11
Nebraska	3
Ohio	35
South Dakota	2
Wisconsin	4

149 11.04%

Western Division:

California	5
Colorado	11
Montana	1
New Mexico	1
Oregon	1
Utah	2
Washington	4

25 1.85%

Insular Territories:

Porto Rico	1
------------------	---

.07%

Foreign Countries:

Belgium	1
Brazil	2
Canada	4
Cape Colony	1
Chile	1
China	4
Costa Rica	1
France	1
Germany	2
India	2
Italy	1
Mexico	1
Switzerland	1
Turkey in Asia	1

23 1.71%

1,350 100.00%

Of the medical students, 24 came from New York (22 from Greater New York), 7 from New Jersey, 3 from Pennsylvania, and 1 each from Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, and Mexico.

F—AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations	Percentage of Total Enrolment
Chemistry.....	12	257	7.54%
Domestic Science.....	4	96	2.82%
Drawing.....	5	76	2.23%
Economics.....	2	35	1.03%
Education.....	11	480	14.08%
Engineering.....	5	42	1.23%
English.....	9	408	11.97%
Geography.....	2	79	2.31%
Geology.....	3	32	.94%
German.....	13	200	5.87%
Greek.....	3	17	.50%
History.....	6	192	5.63%
Kindergarten.....	4	139	4.08%
Latin.....	6	81	2.38%
Manual Training.....	6	146	4.28%
Mathematics.....	11	246	7.21%
Music.....	2	42	1.26%
Nature Study.....	4	54	1.58%
Philosophy.....	4	67	1.96%
Physical Education.....	9	172	5.04%
Physics.....	8	204	5.98%
Physiology.....	4	25	.73%
Psychology.....	5	130	3.81%
Romance Languages.....	11	189	5.54%
Total.....	149	3,409	100.00%

G—AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES, 1900-1907

Department	Total Enrollment 1900	Total Enrollment 1901	Total Enrollment 1902	Total Enrollment 1903	Total Enrollment 1904	Total Enrollment 1905	Total Enrollment 1906	Total Enrollment 1907
Anthropology.....	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—
Botany.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemistry.....	—	—	59	72	119	156	164	257
Domestic Science....	—	—	—	—	14	35	58	96
Drawing.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Economics.....	—	—	—	21	28	12	32	35
Education.....	415	402	351	618	317	366	305	480
Engineering.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
English.....	280	301	260	334	332	367	363	408
Geography.....	59	—	38	—	55	49	49	79
Geology.....	—	—	—	25	21	19	—	32
German.....	—	67	101	152	174	201	204	200
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	17
History.....	15	71	51	134	122	88	103	192
Kindergarten.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
Latin.....	—	14	51	50	67	55	69	81
Manual Training....	21	44	72	112	124	134	127	146
Mathematics.....	73	71	108	164	217	210	199	246
Mechanical Drawing.	—	—	—	—	35	38	56	—
Mineralogy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Music.....	—	—	—	48	34	47	24	42
Nature Study.....	—	30	46	53	34	42	24	54
Philippine Islands...	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Philosophy.....	24	58	53	62	48	42	45	67
Physical Education..	42	67	88	105	149	157	147	172
Physics.....	40	56	82	68	86	96	136	204
Physiology.....	—	—	—	10	23	19	23	25
Psychology.....	88	155	89	92	138	91	95	130
Romance Languages	—	20	51	110	98	114	101	189
Sociology.....	—	—	—	—	—	33	48	—
Total.....	1,085	1,356	1,500	2,254	2,248	2,381	2,406	3,409
No. of courses given.	28	43	59	78	111	117	123	149

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF OFFICERS AND ALUMNI
FOURTEENTH EDITION (1906)

As secretary of the committee on the General Catalogue I beg to report that the volume was issued in an edition of 3,000 copies early in 1907 and that 2,040 copies have been sold to date.

Respectfully submitted,

RUDOLF TOMBO, Jr.,

Registrar, Columbia University

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I beg to submit herewith the report of the Department of Buildings and Grounds for the year ending June 30, 1907:

At the beginning of this year the two buildings under construction, Hamilton Hall and St. Paul's Chapel, which we had hoped would be ready for occupancy when the University opened in September, were still far from completion. During the summer it became very evident that to attempt to have them finished by the desired time would not only be well nigh impossible, but could be done only at the sacrifice of good workmanship, so the time for occupancy was reluctantly put off until the Christmas recess. When that time arrived, however, it was decided that it would cause less confusion to commence academic work in Hamilton Hall at the beginning of the second term, in February, 1907. Notwithstanding some misgivings on the part of several of the departments concerned, they were comfortably moved during the month of January, and on Saturday, February 1, the building was formally opened and dedicated at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Alumni of the College. On the following day, Sunday, February 2, services were held for the first time in St. Paul's Chapel, and on Monday, February 3, Columbia College held its classes in a building dedicated to its exclusive use for the first time since the abandonment of the old Hamilton Hall in Forty-ninth Street ten years ago. The interior of the building was laid out in simple, straightforward lines, and the arrangement has been

found to be very satisfactory. The assignment of the space was given in the last annual report of this Department.

For the present, and probably until a permanent arrangement is made, the officers pursuing graduate work exclusively in the departments now occupying Hamilton will retain their present quarters in Fayerweather, East, West, University and the Library. It will be seen from the number of buildings throughout which these officers are scattered that there is great need for a Hall of Graduate Study in which they may all be housed.

Enough money having been secured to warrant the Trustees in deciding to proceed with the erection of Kent Hall, the preparation of the plans for this building, which had been going on in a desultory manner for several years, was taken up in earnest and the work of excavating the site at the northeast corner of 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue was begun. It is expected that construction will be begun during the summer.

This building will follow very closely the dignified design of Hamilton, and the only difference in dimension will be an increase of four feet in width over the latter building. Like most of the buildings grouped about the Library, it will be comprised of a sub-basement, basement and four stories. The sub-basement will be used for the heating and ventilating machinery and for storage book stacks, which will extend up through the middle portion of the basement. These stacks will have an ultimate capacity of about 200,000 volumes. The first or main floor will be used in its entirety, except for the space taken out for the entrance vestibule, as a large law reading room 200 feet long and 52 feet wide, with a seating capacity for 275 readers. The book shelves will be arranged around this room so as to form alcoves and will give accommodation to 12,000 law volumes. Provision will be made in the design and construction so that when it becomes necessary mezzanine floors may be thrown across two-thirds of these alcoves, increasing the shelf capacity of the room to about 20,000 volumes and the seating capacity to 350. The second, third and fourth floors will be divided up into lecture

rooms and studies somewhat along the lines which have proven so satisfactory in Hamilton and will be occupied by the Schools of Law and Political Science and the graduate work in Philosophy.

On the Campus side of the building, and corresponding to the space in front of Schermerhorn and Havemeyer, will be a vault 205 feet long by 35 feet wide and about 22 feet high, which it is planned to use as a stack room for public documents. This vault has the advantage of being accessible from both Kent Hall and the proposed School of Journalism building. It is greatly to be regretted that no authority has as yet been received to proceed with the latter building.

With Kent Hall and the School of Journalism erected and University Hall completed, we should be very well provided with room for expansion for a long time to come, and it is to be hoped that when that time comes **Need of Endowment** more attention may be given to the question of **for Maintenance** endowment for the maintenance of the present **nance** buildings. As these grow older and as the cost of labor and material constantly increases, the problem of keeping within appropriations and at the same time maintaining the buildings and plant in efficient repair becomes one of increasing difficulty from year to year.

The erection of these buildings would also make it possible to tear down West and the structure now enclosing the large plaster model. The removal of both of these ugly, but at the present time very useful, buildings would greatly enhance the attractiveness of the campus.

It is gratifying to note the continued popularity of the dormitories. The increase in the average number of persons living in Hall was nearly 20 per cent. over last year, and the system of self-government has been **The Dormitories** extremely successful. I think it will be difficult to find a finer spirit prevailing in any dormitory in the country than that which exists in Hartley and Livingston, and I certainly know of none in which the students have been so desirous of maintaining the appearance and caring for the contents of the buildings.

The crowded condition of Teachers College due to the constant increase in the number of students will soon be relieved by the erection of a new building to be devoted to Domestic Economy, the gift of a generous donor. The dimensions of this building will be approximately 60 by 120 feet, with a cellar, basement and five stories. It will connect with the northeast corner of the main building and extend along 121st Street, the main entrance being from the campus or south side. It is expected to form the northerly portion of a U-shaped group, the easterly portion of which will extend from 121st to 120th streets and the southerly portion along 120th Street, with a large open court facing the present main building. This building will not only provide space especially designed and adapted for the various departments offering work in Domestic Economy, but will release much-needed space in the Macy, Milbank and Thompson buildings for the use of other departments.

In order to meet the increased demand upon the power plant at Teachers College by Whittier Hall and by the proposed new building a comparatively inexpensive system of forced draft will be introduced, which will enable the present boiler equipment to serve for some years to come and will make it possible to postpone for that length of time, and perhaps indefinitely, an expenditure of over \$150,000 for a permanent plant.

During the year a thorough investigation of the ventilating system in the Horace Mann building was made, and changes based upon the information thus secured will be made during the summer months which are expected to greatly improve the conditions in regard to the quantity, temperature and humidity of the air supply to this building. This is an exceedingly important matter, affecting as it does the health of so many growing children.

On November 9, 1906, the cornerstone of Brooks Hall, the new dormitory for Barnard College, was laid in the presence of students, alumnæ, faculty and invited guests. Work on this building, which was described in detail in last year's report, has progressed very favorably, and it will be ready for occupancy without fail when the

students return in September. The number of applications for rooms has been very satisfactory and the dormitory bids fair to supply a much-needed and very important part in the development of Barnard College.

During the year the fine example set by the Class of '81 in the gift of a flagstaff was followed by the presentation of a set of six ornamental iron doors by the Class of '80 for the main entrances to Hamilton Hall; by the erection, in the College study in this same building, of a memorial window given by the Class of '82 College and of two bronze torcheres, for the entrance to the School of Mines building, presented by the Class of '82 Mines.

Gifts

The granite fountains on South Court and the bronze torcheres on the buttresses of the Library, which were presented last year, have also been erected and add much to the completeness and dignity of the main approach to our grounds, but there still remain many opportunities for memorial gifts on the part of loyal alumni and friends of the University.

During the year a change in the organization of the Department of Buildings and Grounds was made by the appointment of a Consulting Engineer, who should be in ultimate control of the department, but should be relieved of much of the detail work formerly borne by the Superintendent. This arrangement was made in order that the Consulting Engineer might give his attention to the larger problems incident to the development and rapid growth of the University on its constructive side as well as to other duties assigned by the President. The former Superintendent was appointed to fill this position and the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, was promoted to the position of Superintendent, a suitable recognition of his loyal and conscientious services to the University.

**Organization
of Department**

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK A. GOETZE,

Consulting Engineer

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

There is nothing of moment to report concerning the administration, growth, and influence of the Library during the academic year just closing. Until there can be very marked relief from present overcrowding—that is, until the Library finally comes to its own and occupies this building without limitations imposed by necessary concessions to other departments of instruction—we must follow a simple and restrained routine. Some slight changes in methods and some improvement of minor lines of service may be possible—scarcely more than this.

Several times during the year University officers have suggested that some way be found for preventing “great waste of time” by undergraduates and others, occasioned by their slight acquaintance with library methods and even less knowledge of the contents of the Library or of books in general. There is nothing new in either the alleged “waste” or in the thought that it is the duty of the Librarian to prevent this. Thus far the difficulty has been to determine a satisfactory method. Attempts have been made in various institutions to meet this apparent demand for definite instruction in the use of books and of a library. Necessarily, these undertakings have varied with the conditions of each educational community. But it is entirely safe to say that none has proved more satisfactory than that of this Library: personal assistance given by a competent member of the Library staff to an inquirer at the moment he most needs it.

This personal contact and assistance, coming just when, by force of circumstances, it is most keenly appreciated, is far more desirable and helpful to undergraduates than “personally conducted tours around the library” or “short courses of practical instruction in library methods:” though these may make a better showing in college announcements and catalogs.

It should be remembered also that much of the so-called "waste of time" is no waste at all. There is much stimulus and uplift in even reasonably intelligent contact with books *en masse*; it is worth something (even much) to secure an impression of the body of literature on any given subject, and often one finds not only other but better than he sought. A clever student once remarked that one of his most helpful and abiding impressions of Dante lay in the fact that he found here nearly two drawers of cards (about a thousand cards all told) on this author and his works.

The establishment of the College Study—undoubtedly the best lighted, best ventilated, and most commodious reading room on the campus—is an excellent illustration of our desire to help undergraduates to help themselves, our constant effort to develop in the student self-reliance in the selection and use of

**The
College
Study**

books. It also enables us to test a theory which is not new, but which thus far has never been put into actual practice. That is, that a collection of not to exceed 6,000 volumes, carefully selected and kept fresh and up-to-date in every sense of the word, is sufficient to meet all ordinary demands of the undergraduates of the average college. This has been given just a half year's trial, and the result is entirely satisfactory. In a certain sense this is a branch library. From another standpoint it is an undergraduate seminar. Books are classified and shelved according to subjects of instruction and are held for reference only. The open-shelf system prevails, except as to something less than a thousand volumes, which are in such constant demand that the special reserve scheme seems necessary there. It has been our good fortune to have Mr. Nelson, the head reference librarian of the University, as the administrator of this new undertaking, in which his wide and varied library experience has been of great value. The use of this collection has increased steadily since its opening day, averaging nearly 1,100 readers each week; and from officers and students alike come words of commendation and satisfaction. Many of the books have been purchased expressly for the College Study, but a large number are loans from the main Library, returnable to the Library when the course of instruc-

tion changes. Undergraduates are not forbidden to use the main Library; but this special collection fitting so admirably their daily work, in the building in which their classes and lectures are held, proves far more convenient and far more attractive than the Library itself. We have every reason to be satisfied with this experiment.

As rapidly as our funds will permit we must make the College Study collection, and other similar special or branch libraries, independent of the main Library, in order to prevent loss of time occasioned by the uncertainty of readers as to just where certain titles may be found at certain times. When this is accomplished, the lines in use must be somewhat more closely drawn—quite as much in behalf of the student himself as because of the necessities of efficient and economic administration.

This leads naturally and inevitably to a thought which can hardly be expressed too often nor emphasized too much: the

The Library a Workshop Library is a workshop rather than a storehouse. There can scarcely be too frequent reiteration of the assertion that the college library's most important function is its direct service to its own constituency. Columbia Library is unusually free from collections which have been accumulated simply for the sake of accumulation, and has been built up quite closely and carefully around the work of instruction. Of course, the library of no University worthy of the name could confine itself strictly within such a limitation; but until these every-day demands are fully met it is worse than waste of resources and time to make large miscellaneous expenditures. These every-day demands cannot be completely satisfied with the resources at the command of any single institution, and if such resources were available no single institution could possibly house and care for the resulting collections. Thus by another and somewhat roundabout road we are brought again face to face with the necessity for cooperation between the various libraries of this city, including our own. By avoiding as far as possible unnecessary duplication, we practically increase our annual appropriations for library purposes. By supplementing our own collections with the collections generously opened to us by learned societies and other organizations in the city we strengthen our work and enlarge

our opportunities in every direction. It is gratifying to note that the policy initiated some ten years ago and accepted by the leading libraries of the metropolis is working slowly but surely toward this most desirable end.

The reports from supervisors of departments show constant improvement in methods employed to meet the demands of readers and constant and perhaps consequent increase in the use of the Library. The plan of keeping on special reserve in stacks behind the loan desk the "required reading" books and others which are in more general use steadily approves itself to both officers and students; and there has been a large increase in the aggregate hours during which these titles have been in the hands of readers. There is also much greater use of books under the open-shelf system, which we have been extending as rapidly as possible. At the loan desk at times it has been almost impossible to meet the immediate demand with entire satisfaction to readers. It has not infrequently happened that a day's record showed an average of not less than seventy volumes given out for each working hour of the day. As many of the daylight hours are less active than others, it is not difficult to understand what the above statement must mean in the way of rapid action during what are known as "rush hours"; and also what it must mean in the way of accuracy, efficiency, patience and physical and nervous endurance on the part of the attendants at the desk. Readers are not always entirely reasonable in their demands, nor are they always accurate in the preparation of call-slips. Between the two, and the constant stress and strain upon attendants, it ought not to be surprising if occasional friction and irritation are manifest on either side. The really surprising fact is that there is not more of it every day.

The treasurer's report will show that at the end of the year there was turned back to the trustees something more than \$800 of the salaries appropriation. It is a pleasure to record that this was possible because of the unusual thoughtfulness and efficiency of the staff, who take as much interest in the work of the Library as if it were a private business venture. Unusual activity and careful choice of ways and means have accom-

**Gains in
Use**

**Larger
Staff
Desirable**

plished more with the same expenditure. In every way the staff has been generous and helpful in cooperation, not only with the financial result indicated above, but to the general betterment of the service and to the increased satisfaction of all patrons of the Library.

This leads naturally and easily to the statement that we really ought to have a staff larger than is absolutely necessary for the demands of each day, or than can meet the reasonable demands of a year only by extraordinary effort. There ought to be what may be called a margin of resistance, some reserve force for emergencies. Through necessity, it is quite customary in some libraries to let gifts and even special purchases collect for two or three or even more years, and then employ special workers to properly care for these. Surely it is far better policy to care for these as they come, to have the use of them as soon as possible, and to avoid the constant duplications arising from not knowing what may be in these boxed-up collections. But under present conditions in this Library, gifts of any magnitude can only be taken care of by a positive sacrifice on the part of the staff, and by a very distinct and objectionable overloading and overworking. As at present organized, the order, accessions, catalog, and classification departments can care for about 16,000 volumes a year. But the Thomas collection alone brought up nearly 9,000 volumes; in addition to which were several other gifts not so large, but aggregating several hundred volumes. At this writing we have just received notice of the gift of the Earle library, said to contain about 2,500 volumes, or about 2,000 titles. This is quite one-eighth of the total number of titles cared for each year by the regular staff. That means that to receive this collection and get it within reach of the University public will absorb quite six weeks' time of the entire force of the departments named above. Of course, this seriously interferes with the regular work of the departments. It is almost impossible to call in outsiders on temporary employment to care for this. Regular workers occupy all the floor space, all the desk space, and all the equipment of every kind which the Library possesses. Even if we had the money for this additional work, under existing conditions the force could not be increased to meet such an emergency. No matter how generous or desirable the gift,

therefore, we seem in danger of reaching this administrative position: that we cannot refuse such a gift, we cannot neglect it when we accept it, and we cannot properly care for it when it comes to us. This constitutes a very troublesome variant of the old problem of the irresistible force and the immovable body—a variant happily not wholly unsolvable thus far. But it leaves our regular work in a more or less unsatisfactory condition, and may easily become a ground, and perhaps a just ground, of complaint on the part of both donors and the users of the Library.

Mr. Edward R. Smith has been with the Avery Library practically since its foundation. The library has grown, more steadily than rapidly; and a definite policy of administration has been evolved, largely by Mr. Smith himself, and has been successfully carried out, again largely due to Mr. Smith's personal and professional relations with architects and other specially trained men of this community. From a mere collection of books on architecture, the Avery has become quite a definite and impressive force in the world of fine arts, and from a mere custodian Mr. Smith has become a reference librarian of high rank. At first his duties were hardly more than those covered by his presence at certain hours of each day to answer such inquiries as might be put to him by the few who were then using the library, and he had a large part of his time for private work. Now the demands created by increased use and by his own recognition of the possibilities of the Avery have practically withdrawn him from private work, and his entire time and strength are given to the Library. The recognition given by his selection for a place in the Faculty of Fine Arts, and the fact that by a change of location three departments of the University are to be placed in very close touch with the Avery, add to his usefulness and his activity, and create an increasing demand for his service. It is a pleasure to testify in this public way to the satisfactory manner in which he is meeting these demands.

An ideal disposition of the Avery would be to give it the full first floor of a new inner building devoted to architecture. It is a pity to think of this collection as outside of the Library, but because of its probable greater efficiency in such a location

The
New
Avery

its withdrawal from this building might be considered. However, this is far in the future, necessarily. We ought to make immediate provision for its extension and for more convenient use than is possible under existing circumstances. The most direct and natural way in which to meet this would be by the withdrawal of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds from the Library building, his present offices to be placed at the disposal of the Avery—with a stairway connecting the two. This ground-floor room would house the larger books and those in less demand, and would provide an admirable seminar or work-room for the increasing number of students and others. The present condition of the Avery room is far from desirable; books are piled upon tables which ought to be reserved for workers, shelves and alcoves are overcrowded, and even the proposed change in the occupancy of room 209 will give but slight and brief relief. The University ought to respond to the generosity of the donors and their continued interest in this noble collection with adequate provision for proper housing and use of the remarkable and valuable library which is being assembled on the Avery foundation.

One of the weakest spots in the University Library is that of maps and charts, the general work of the cartographer. We have been slow in making special collections for several reasons: for want of money with which to make the purchases, for want of space in which to properly store the collections if made, and because of our desire to avoid duplication as far as possible.

But it seemed best just at the close of this year to make a purchase which is in every way noteworthy. We bought of Professor Johnston, of the College of the City of New York, a remarkable collection of maps, illustrating early United States history, and especially rich in those pertaining to the Revolutionary period. For many years he has been collecting these with singular ability, and Professor Osgood and myself feel that the University is exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure them. It is entirely true that many of these are in the Lenox Library, and a portion of them are to be found in the library of the American Geographical Society, and those libraries are generously open to our officers and students. But

the larger part of Professor Johnston's collection is both desirable and almost absolutely necessary for frequent if not constant use in the lecture room and by advanced students; use which would be practically impossible if we continued to depend upon the Lenox or other library. It seemed best, therefore, that the University should own this collection. There are some one hundred in all, most of them remarkably clear in color and engraving, and all of them in an excellent state of preservation. It is to be hoped that this is only the beginning of a collection which will ultimately be commensurate with the work and demands of the University.

Our three exhibits this year have been of almost national importance. The first was of manuscripts from Mr. J. P. Morgan's collection. The specimens covered ten centuries of miniature art and calligraphy, the **Exhibits** earliest belonging to the eighth, the latest to the seventeenth century. Both the press and the visiting public recognized this as one of the most important and beautiful exhibitions of illuminated manuscripts ever held in this country. Some of the finest and most famous English manuscripts, formerly in the possession of William Morris, were on view. French miniature art alone was represented by nearly fifty manuscripts. Flemish work had among its representatives two manuscripts illuminated by artists of the Brevorio Grimani. The exhibition was honored by an extraordinarily large attendance, 12,863 having been registered; but the actual number of visitors was very much larger.

The second exhibit was of Russian revolutionary cartoons, including three collections—that of this Library, Mr. English Walling's collection, and that of Dr. Simkhovitch. It was a very instructive exhibit, and was popular with our officers and students, the intellectual public, and the press. At least a half dozen illustrated accounts of the exhibition were published, and many others without illustrations. The number of visitors was about 4,500.

The third exhibit was of Shakespeare quartos and folios and of books relating to Shakespeare printed in the sixteenth and in the middle of the seventeenth centuries, generously loaned to us by one of the most intelligent collectors of this city, who

prefers to remain nameless. One hundred and thirty-eight volumes of exceptional value were on view, and it was generally conceded by experts a most remarkable, most scholarly, and most attractive exhibition of Shakespeareana. The visitors numbered about 3,000, all of a peculiarly select and special type.

Much time has been given to making a collection of material relating to the Russian revolution, made possible by the generosity of Mr. Felix Warburg. Twenty-seven hundred items have already been transferred to the Library. Russian book dealers and publishers are not very businesslike; and in the present turmoil, with the police daily confiscating books and pamphlets, closing printing establishments, suspending nearly 600 newspapers in a single year and putting 800 editors in jail, it is a difficult task indeed to make this collection. But we now have printed matter covering every possible point of view, relating not only to the political questions of the day but to the general economic and social conditions of the country at large, and of the various nationalities of all the Russias. Many pieces and titles cannot be duplicated because the revolutionary material was so thoroughly destroyed by the government. A German book dealer recently offered us three such prohibited short-lived periodicals for 1,500 marks (the original cost to us was but a few dollars). Mr. Nevison (author of the "Dawn of Russia") states that one paper which was bought in the morning for two and a half cents sold that same evening for \$50. We have that paper. Maxim Gorky said that single numbers of "Novaya Zhizn," published at one cent a number, sold at 25 roubles soon after the publication was suspended. We have the complete set of that periodical, and of hundreds of other periodicals and newspapers which are almost equally rare.

I make the usual but no less sincere acknowledgment of the helpful cooperation of many officers of the University and of the continual confidence and courtesy of the Trustees and yourself.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. CANFIELD,
Librarian

RECORD OF GIFTS

1906-1907

PERSONAL GIFTS

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam.
Aburatani, Jiro		1	Elder, Thomas L.		1
Adams, Charles F.		1	Emmet, Dr. Thomas A.	1	
Alexander, Lucien H.		1	Erb, Frank C.	1	2
Anonymous	1	7	Fairchild, H. L.		6
Armstrong, George B.	1		Field, William T.		1
Arpad, Dr. Ferenczy.		1	Fisk, Dr. T. S.	2	115
Auchincloss, W. S.	2	4	Fleming, Walter L.		1
Avery, Samuel P., Jr.	1		Forney, M. N.	1	
Ayres, Rev. W. W.	1		Foster, William E.		1
Badley, Rev. Brenton T.	1		Frazer, Dr. Persifor.		1
Balch, Edwin Swift.	1		Freeman, C. R.	1	
Ballard, Granville M.	1		Freeman, E. M.	1	
Bates, Mrs. F. F.	1		Freeman, J. R. (see Crane, Charles R.)		
Bates, Katharine Lee.	1		Friedenwald, Dr. Harry.	1	
Beaumont, V. de.	1		Friedman, H. G.		100
Benneville, James S.	1		Frus, Adelaide L.		1
Birkhead, Rev. Hugh.		1	Fuld, Leonhard F.	1	
Bishop, William Warner.		2	Gallant, Dr. A. E.		6
Blaque, V. A.	1		Gancia, Madame.	1	
Blymyer, W. H.	1		Giddings, Prof.	23	380
Boni, Il Commendatore Glacomo.		3	Godin, Madame.		1
Booraem, John V. V.	1		Goodnow, Prof.		6
Bowditch, Charles P.		2	Grabau, Prof.	1	1
Brandon, Edgar E.		1	Gray, Dr. Louis H.	2	
Brewster, Eugene V.		1	Green, Samuel A.	4	12
Brodsky, Dr. Rasune.		1	Hall, Asaph.		1
Bruhli, Mrs. Moses.	107		Hall, B. K.		1
Buckham, M. H.		1	Hamlin, Prof.	1	
Burger, Dr. G. S. Hagen.		1	Hatton, R.	2	4
Burnham, Daniel H.	1		Hauswaldt, Dr. Hans.	2	
Butler, President.	50	183	Hayes, Samuel P.		1
Calkins, Prof.	22	253	Helbig, Richard E.		1
Campbell, J. H.		1	Higginson, James J.	1	
Canfield, James H.	254	372	Hill, C. T.		1
Carnegie, Andrew.		2	Hills, Thomas.		1
Carpenter, Prof. G. R.	68	173	Hinckley, F. E.	10	3
Carpenter, Prof. W. H.		18	Huntington, Dr. Wm. R.		1
Cassirer, Bruno.		1	Hunting, T. D.		1
Cattell, Prof.	95	1516	Hutchinson, Blanche Louise.	1	
Chandler, Prof.	21	41	Ives, Prof. James E.		1
Chatfield, George H.		2	Jackson, Prof.	8	
Chilton, Carroll Brent.		1	Jacoby, Prof.	60	348
Clark, E. P.	9	42	Jelliffe, Dr. S. E.	4	
Coles, Miss Emilie S.		1	Jenks, J. W.		7
Collins, S. W.	1		Joyce, William B.		2
Cordelro, F. J. B.		2	Justi, Herman.		13
Cortelyou, Prof.		1	Kalbfleisch, C. C.	2	12
Craig, Hugh.	1	1	Kelly, Bernard.		1
Crane, Charles R., and Freeman, J. R.	1		Kemp, Prof.		2
Dastoor, Rastaniyi Edulji.	1		Kennard, Joseph S.	1	
Davis, Andrew M.		2	Kind, John Louis.		1
Day, Frank Miles.		1	Kinter, Dr. Maurus.		1
Day, W. S.		2	Kirchwey, Prof.	2	1
Dearborn, Dr. George V. N.		1	Kitson, Arthur.		1
Deutsch, M.	6		Kohler, Max J.		1
De Peyster, Gen.	20	3	Kunz, George F.	1	1
Dorsey, Mrs. Isabel L.	1		Ladshaw, George E.		1
Douglass, James.	18	610	Latzina, Francisco.	1	
Eaton, Amasa M.		19	Laufer, Dr.	1	
Elhorn, Dr. Max.		7	Laws, Rev. Samuel S.		1

	Volg.	Pam.		Volg.	Pam.
Lawson, Thomas W.....		1	Rodeffer, J. D.....		1
Lee, Ivy L.....		1	Rogers, Howard J.....	1	
Lemcke, Ernst.....		1	Runtz-Rees, Caroline.....	26	
Leonard, William Ellery.....	1		Rusby, Prof.....		1
Letts, Thomas.....		1	Rutherford, Mildred L.....	1	
Levy, J. H.....		3	Salley, A. S.....		1
Loubat, Duc de.....		2	Sawyer, Dr. James.....	1	
McCaffery, Michael J. A.....	4		Sayre, Dr. Reginald H.....	2	
Macdonald, Angus S.....		1	Schroeder, Theodore.....		1
Mann, Elizabeth E.....		3	Scott, Hon. James B.....	1	
Marvin, Frederic R.....	1		Scull, Sarah A.....	1	
Maxwell, George H.....		1	Seagle, Rev. Nathan A.....	1	
Mead, H. R.....		3	Seligman, Prof.....	115	396
Mitchell, Mrs. Edward.....	2		Sever, Prof.....	3	2
Mitchell, Dr. S. Welr.....	1		Sheerin, Rev. James.....		2
Molee, Elias.....	1		Sherman, Prof. F. D.....	3	
Montgomery, Rev. Geo. R.....	1		Shrady, Dr. John.....	1	
Morgan, J. Pierpont.....	12		Simonson, Dr. G.....	18	
Morrey, W. T.....		10	Sinderen, Howard Van.....	15	
Moses, Montrose J.....	1		Smith, Prof. Munroe.....	106	105
Mowry, Don E.....		1	Spingarn, Prof.....	21	4
Moyer, James A.....	1		Sprague, Prof.....	1	
Myer, P. V. N.....		1	Springer, Frank.....		6
Nathan, E. J.....	1		Stephen, Caroline E.....	1	
Nelson, Charles A.....	13	40	Stevens, Francis.....	17	
Nys, Ernest.....		1	Stevens, Kate.....	3	1
Opdycke, Edith.....	4		Stoughton, Charles W.....		1
Opdycke, Agnes.....	1	75	Strong, W. W.....	1	
Osgood, Prof.....	3		Sturgis, Russell.....	11	6
Page, Prof. C. H.....	3		Talmey, Dr. Bernard S.....	1	
Paltsits, Victor H.....		1	Taylor, Frederic W.....		1
Pardo, Felipe.....		1	Thomas, S. W.....	1	
Parkhurst, Dr.....		2	Tombo, Prof. R., Jr.....	1	4
Parsons, Hon. Herbert.....	8		Tomkins, Calvin.....	1	
Parsons, William Barclay.....		8	Trent, Prof. W. P.....	1	
Peabody, George Foster.....	1		Voelkel, Dr. J.....	1	6
Peck, Harry T.....	1		Voss, Leopold.....	2	
Pierce, Franklin.....	1		Webb, Rev. S. H.....		1
Pine, John B.....	1		Wells, Benjamin W.....	4	1
Powell, C. O.....	5	1	Wheeler, E. P.....		1
Power, Frederick B.....		1	Willcox, O. W.....		1
Prudden, T. M.....	1		Wolfsohn, Henry.....		1
Pyburn, Dr. George.....		3	Wood, Will C.....		4
Reld, Whitelaw.....		1	Woodbury, Josephine C.....		1
Richard, Prof. E.....	1		Woodward, Arthur S.....	1	
Richards, Mrs. Ellen.....	1		Zeiss, Carl.....		2
Richardson, Roswell L.....	1				
Robinson, Prof.....	1		Total.....	2484	5479

REPORTS AND EXCHANGES

	Vols.	Pam.
United States, State and city reports, etc.....	1,413	16,211
Exchanges	476	4,781

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

Bengal, Irrigation Department.....	6 maps.
Canada, Geological Survey.....	42 maps.
Canada, Interior Department.....	5 maps.
Cape of Good Hope, Geological Com- mission.....	1 map.
Cattell, Prof.....	94 maps.
Jacoby, Prof.....	350 astronomical charts.
King, Daisy B.....	6 sepia drawings.
Lane, William C.....	12 book plates.
University of Japan.....	2 atlases.
Warburg, Felix M.....	Rare, suspended and prohibited Russian papers, about 2,600 items.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Packages received through Smithsonian Institution.....	338
Acknowledgments sent.....	1,357
Requests for missing parts.....	92
Volumes completed and taken off shelves in 112 for binding.....	153

REPORT

*To the Trustees of
Columbia College in the City of New York :*

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1907.

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RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance, June 30, 1906.....	\$506,008 39
General Income of the Corporation—Schedule 3, page 10	1,058,377 52
Gifts, Legacies and Other Receipts for Designated Purposes—Schedule 4, page 12.....	458,970 68
Income of Special Funds—Schedule 5, 3d column, page 16.....	179,186 17
Miscellaneous, Schedule 6, page 18.....	198,721 38
Special Real Estate Income and Expense Account—Schedule 11, 4th column, page 37.....	116,806 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,518,070 14
	<hr/>

PAYMENTS

Current Expenses—Summary of Schedule 7, page 30 ..	\$1,281,706 61
Miscellaneous—Schedule 8, page 31.....	708,758 08
Interest, Schedule 10, page 36.....	113,208 58
Expenses of Special Real Estate, excluding Interest, as shown in Schedule 11, 1st column, page 37.....	90,365 78
Cash Balance, June 30, 1907—Balance Sheet, Schedule 2, page 6.....	324,031 09
	<hr/>
	\$2,518,070 14
	<hr/>

* BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1907

Cash Accounts:

Dr.

General Funds:

New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.	\$67,570 66
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	15,473 84
Corn Exchange Bank—University Branch:	
Treasurer's Account.	\$8,637 55
Bursar's Account.	1,554 53
	<hr/>
	10,192 08

Corn Exchange Bank—Hudson River Branch.

Bursar.	2,070 68
Superintendent.	50 00
Secretary.	50 00
Librarian.	30 00
	<hr/>
	25 00

\$95,462 26

Special Funds:

New York Trust Co.	106,857 68
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Funds for Designated Purposes:

Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund (Mercantile Trust Co.)	\$5,789 81
Loubat Fund Income (N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.)	3,955 71
Students' Loan Fund (N. Y. Trust Co.)	6,552 71
Charles B. Beck Fund (N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.)	6,253 72
Hamilton Hall Building Fund (N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.)	99,159 20

121,711 15

Rents due and unpaid—Schedule 16, page 53	324,031 09
Investments of General and Special Funds in Personal Securities—Schedule 15, page 49	13,428 50
Income of Special Funds—Overdrafts—Schedule 5, 6th column, page 16	4,141,464 48
University, Lands, Buildings and Equipment—Morningside (see memoranda to Schedule 2)	1,519 49
College of Physicians and Surgeons—Additions and Alterations to June 30, 1900	11,054,942 53
No. 18 East 16th Street, New York	511,541 70
Civil Engineering School, Morris, Conn.	167,109 75
Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund—Nos. 503-511 Broadway, New York	23,356 63
Williamsbridge Property—Williamsbridge, N. Y.	613,573 88
Loans from Students' Loan Fund, on Students' Notes	164,893 82
Columbia University Press	1,794 00
Elevated Railway Litigation	1,119 87
Insurance, 1907-8	1,023 55
Insurance, 1908-9	2,143 18
Planting, 1907-8	2,143 17
Rent Allowances, 1907-8	19 50
Rent Allowances, 1908-9	5,696 50
Summer Session, 1907:	2,436 50
Morningside Heights	
College of Physicians and Surgeons	\$2,281 10
	<hr/>
	310 91
	<hr/>
	2,592 01

\$17,033,813 15

Cr.

Principal of Special Funds—Schedule 14, page 40	\$4,054,414 03
Income of Special Funds: Credit Balances June 30, 1907—Schedule 5, 7th column, page 16.....	85,866 28
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Endowment Account.....	3,669,809 08
Gifts and Legacies for the Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings (see memoranda to Schedule 2).....	5,229,878 52
Students' Loan Fund.....	8,346 71
Advance Payment of Fees, 1907-8.....	25 75
Barnard Medal.....	120 00
Deposits for Apparatus	1,653 08
Deposits for Keys.....	1,097 19
Interest Fund, 1907-8.....	1,000 00
Premium Account.....	301 40
Bloomington Site Mortgage.....	\$1,000,000 00
Columbia College First Mortgage 3% Gold Bonds, due 1909.....	1,803,000 00
Loubat Annuity Mortgage, Nos. 503-11 Broadway, New York.....	448,000 00
Chaplain's Residence Mortgage, No. 528 West 114th Street, New York.....	16,000 00
Personal Estate	620,696 69
	<hr/>
	\$17,033,813 15

* Exclusive of unsold portion of Upper and Lower Estates.

TREASURER'S REPORT

MEMORANDA TO SCHEDULE 2

The debit item "University, Lands, Buildings and Equipment—Morningside" is composed of the following:

Total cost to June 30, 1898, as shown in Exhibit VI of Treasurer's Report of July 1, 1898.....	\$6,856,112 25
Chaplain's Residence, 528 West 114th Street	28,654 25
Class of 1880 Gates.....	2,000 00
Class of 1881 Flagstaff.....	4,600 00
Earl Hall, Construction.....	164,844 65
Hamilton Hall, Construction.....	383,258 11
Hamilton Hall, Equipment.....	23,005 06
Hartley Hall, Construction.....	334,869 54
Hartley and Livingston Halls, Furniture and Fixtures.....	31,378 58
Kent Hall, Construction.....	17,726 82
Livingston Hall, Construction	330,543 88
Model of Buildings and Grounds	17,877 16
St. Paul's Chapel, Construction.....	248,183 88
St. Paul's Chapel, Furniture	2,846 62
St. Paul's Chapel, Memorial Windows.....	9,600 00
St. Paul's Chapel, Temporary Windows.....	801 15
St. Paul's Chapel, Organ and Case.....	26,500 00
St. Paul's Chapel, Changes in Organ.....	500 00
School of Journalism, Construction.....	3,898 61
School of Mines Building, Construction.....	304,508 29
School of Mines Building, Equipment.....	19,460 85
Sloan Torchères.....	5,998 00
South Court Fountains.....	3,658 31
South Field, Cost.....	2,022,440 06
South Field, Development.....	40,443 83
South Hall, Changes.....	4,490 42
University Hall, Enlargement.....	108,636 36
University Hall, Equipment.....	17,214 26
University Hall, Lining of Swimming Pool.....	68 70
University Hall, Power House Equipment.....	40,944 37
University Hall, Steel Boiler, Main Power Plant.....	3,250 00
Assessment for 129th Street Sewer.....	749 25
Assessment for Opening and Acquiring Title to Addition to Riverside Park.....	7,837 43
Equipment of Dining Room and Kitchen, Officers' Club.....	1,200 00
Legal Expenses Reducing Riverside Drive Assessment.....	653 12
	<hr/>
	\$11,068,751 81
Less overcharge to amount shown in Treasurer's Report of July 1, 1898, and subsequently adjusted	13,809 28
	<hr/>
	\$11,054,942 53
	<hr/>

TREASURER'S REPORT

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The credit item "Gifts and Legacies for the Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings" is composed of the following:

Alumni Memorial Hall Gift.....	\$100,000 00
Babcock and Wilcox Gift.....	3,250 00
Beck (Charles Bathgate) Gift.....	356,579 78
Changes in Chapel Organ Gift.....	500 00
Class of 1880 Gift.....	2,000 00
Class of 1881 Gift.....	4,600 00
Class of 1882 Gift.....	1,500 00
Contributions to Bloomingdale Site.....	331,150 00
Contributions to Buildings, College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	71,551 05
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley) Gift.....	350,000 00
Dodge (William E.) Gift.....	164,950 82
Fayerweather Legacy.....	330,894 03
Hamilton Hall Gift.....	505,422 37
Havemeyer Gift.....	414,206 65
Lewisohn Gift.....	250,000 00
Low Library Gift.....	1,100,639 32
Memorial Window Gifts, St. Paul's Chapel.....	10,600 00
Model of Buildings and Grounds Gift.....	17,647 70
St. Paul's Chapel Gift.....	250,000 00
St. Paul's Chapel, Furniture (Anonymous Gift).....	2,846 62
St. Paul's Chapel Organ and Case Gifts.....	26,500 00
Schermerhorn Gift.....	458,133 18
Sloan Torchers Gift.....	6,000 00
South Court Fountain Gift.....	4,000 00
South Field Fund.....	54,707 00
Stabler Gift.....	1,200 00
Stetson Gift.....	10,000 00
Torchers for School of Mines Building Gift.....	1,000 00
Vanderbilt Gift.....	350,000 00
Villard Legacy.....	50,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,229,878 52
	<hr/>

TREASURER'S REPORT

GENERAL INCOME OF THE CORPORATION

RENTS:

Upper Estate.....	\$297,806 21	
Lower Estate.....	104,838 00	
	<u> </u>	\$402,644 21
No. 18 East 16th Street.....		12,000 00
Interest on Rents.....		763 61
		<u> </u>
		\$415,407 82

FEES:

Morningside:

Late Registration	830 00	
Matriculation and Registration...	3,935 00	
Tuition.....	293,876 34	
Examination for Degrees.....	12,955 00	
Special Examination.....	2,510 00	
Gymnasium.....	12,040 00	
	<u> </u>	326,146 34
Locker Keys.....		19 00
Rooms in Residence Halls.....		55,826 66

College of Physicians and Surgeons:

Late Registration	30 00	
Matriculation and Registration...	605 00	
Tuition.....	81,267 00	
Examination for Degrees.....	2,350 00	
Special Examination.....	415 00	
	<u> </u>	84,667 00

Summer Course in Surveying.....	5,479 25
Summer Course in Geodesy.....	420 00

Summer Session, 1906:

Morningside	33,900 50	
College of Physicians and Surgeons	1,360 00	
	<u> </u>	35,260 50

507,818 75

Less fees for 1906-07 received in 1905-06.....	104 50
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507,714 25

SUNDRIES:

Other Receipts from Students:

Supplies and Material (See Memoranda to Schedule 3):

Morningside	12,937 12	
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	3,087 44	
Books and Library Fines.....	479 72	
	<u> </u>	16,504 28

Barnard College:

Salaries.....	73,500 00	
Steam Heat and Power.....	3,850 00	
Electric Current.....	1,117 54	
	<u> </u>	78,467 54

Teachers College:

Salaries.....	6,000 00	
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Carried forward.....	\$100,971 82	\$923,122 07
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TREASURER'S REPORT

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Brought forward	\$100,971 82	\$923,122 07
SUNDRIES—Continued:		
Interest:		
On General Investments.....	18,191 15	
On Deposits of General Funds.....	2,070 66	
		20,261 81
Miscellaneous:		
Alcohol	224 00	
Alumni Commemoration Fund Committee.....	1,000 00	
Income from Commons.....	2,067 61	
Library: Multigraph Job Work...	403 10	
Meter Tests, Department of Electrical Engineering.....	500 00	
Rent of Farm, Morris, Conn.....	100 00	
Sextennial Catalogue.....	3,796 61	
Telephone Receipts credited to Superintendent's Supplies.....	586 95	
Telephone Service.....	4,813 14	
Troy (Richard H.) Gift.....	7 00	
University Catalogue.....	93 50	
Waste Material.....	24 91	
West Hall Account.....	405 00	
		14,021 82
General Income received in 1906-07..		(1) 1,058,377 52
Add Fees for 1906-07 received in 1905-06		104 50
		1,058,482 02
Deduct Payments to lessees account rents for 1906-07:		
In previous years (Balance Sheet, 1905-06).....	13,728 00	
In 1906-07.....	569 00	14,297 00
Net General Income for 1906-07.....		(2) \$1,044,185 02

MEMORANDA TO SCHEDULE 3

The item "Supplies and Material: Morningside:" under "Sundries," comprises material furnished to students in

Chemistry.....	\$9,178 35
Electrical Engineering.....	11 70
Mechanical Engineering: Laboratory and Summer Course.....	1,662 10
Metallurgy: Summer Course.....	109 22
and Electric Light and Breakage in	
Hartley Hall.....	892 47
Livingston Hall.....	1,083 28
	<u>\$12,937 12</u>

The item "Supplies and Material: College of Physicians and Surgeons:" under "Sundries," comprises material furnished to students in

Anatomy	\$755 40
Material, Medical and Therapeutics:	
Pharmaceutics	20 80
Pharmacology.....	54 00
Pathology	13 30
Physiological Chemistry.....	1,517 27
Physiology	530 00
Surgery.....	196 67
	<u>\$3,087 44</u>

GIFTS, LEGACIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES

ADDITIONS TO SPECIAL FUNDS:

Anonymous, to establish the Henry Bergh Fund for inculcating a spirit of kindness and consideration towards the lower animals.....	\$100,000 00	
Earle Memorial Committee, to establish the Earle Prize Fund in Classics.....	897 37	
Philolexian Society, to augment the Philolexian Prize Fund	50 00	
Phoenix Legacy:		
From sale of real estate, etc.....	\$6,804 35	\$107,751 72

GIFTS AND LEGACIES FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AND ERECTION OF BUILDINGS:

Anonymous, for Model of entire University Site and of all buildings proposed to be erected thereon.....	1,000 00	
Babcock & Wilcox Co.:		
To provide a wrought steel boiler for the Main Power House.....	3,250 00	
Charles Bathgate Beck, Estate of:		
On account of residuary estate.....	\$15,000 00	
From sale of Wakefield Property.....	93,400 00	
Interest.....	1,253 72	109,653 72
Class of 1880, College, to provide Gates for Hamilton Hall.....	2,000 00	
Daniel B. Fayerweather, Estate of:		
On account of residuary estate.....	155 00	
Hamilton Hall, Construction:		
Anonymous.....	\$100,000 00	
Alumni Association of Columbia College	997 50	
Interest.....	3,545 78	104,543 28
Memorial Windows, St. Paul's Chapel:		
Mrs. A. C. Kingsland and Mrs. George L. Kingsland, to provide the Kingsland Window.....	600 00	
St. Paul's Chapel, Construction:		
Olivia Phelps Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes...	15,000 00	
St. Paul's Chapel Organ:		
George Foster Peabody and Charles Jones Peabody	26,500 00	
Samuel Sloan, to provide Torchères in front of the Library Building in memory of the late William Simpson Sloan.....	6,000 00	
South Court Fountains in front of Library Building:		
Anonymous.....	4,000 00	
Torchères in front of School of Mines Building:		
Albert Calman.....	\$25 00	
F. B. Crocker.....	375 00	
L. W. Faber.....	100 00	
Feuchtwanger & Co.....	100 00	
Charles B. Going.....	50 00	
Carried forward.....	\$650 00	\$272,702 00 \$107,751 72

TREASURER'S REPORT

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Brought forward..... \$650 00 \$272,702 00 \$107,751 72

GIFTS AND LEGACIES, ETC.—Continued

William Hill.....	50 00		
Alfred J. Moses	25 00		
William Barclay Parsons.....	100 00		
C. Q. Payne.....	50 00		
J. B. Porter.....	25 00		
C. V. V. Powers.....	25 00		
J. H. Wainright.....	25 00		
W. A. Wilson.....	50 00	1,000 00	273,702 00

OTHER DESIGNATED PURPOSES:

Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for Alumni Association Fellowships.....	1,000 00
Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, for the Alumni Association Prize.....	50 00
Anonymous, for current needs, subject to the direction of the President, 1907-8.....	30,000 00

Anonymous:

Through Prof. R. S. Woodworth, for departmental use, Department of Philosophy and Psychology.....	\$108 00	
Through Professor Adolphe Cohn, for French Lecture Fund.....	240 00	
Through the Dean of the Medical Faculty, for Salaries, Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.....	300 00	
Salaries, Department of Clinical Pathology.....	1,200 00	
Salaries, Department of Surgery...	900 00	
Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.....	50 00	
Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund	840 00	
Instruments, Department of Surgery.....	150 00	
Through Dr. Walter F. Chappell, for Pharmacology Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.....	50 00	
Through Dr. Francis Carter Wood for Special Fund, Department of Clinical Pathology.....	500 00	
For Salaries, Department of Philosophy and Psychology.....	500 00	
For Salaries, Department of Pathology, 1907-8.....	600 00	
For Salaries, Department of Physiological Chemistry.....	375 00	
For Special Fund, Department of Anatomy.....	1,200 00	
For Supplies, in Embryology.....	100 00	7,113 00

Felix Adler Professorship Fund, for Salaries in Department of Philosophy and Psychology.....	1,250 00
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Carried forward.....	\$39,413 00	\$381,453 72
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TREASURER'S REPORT

Brought forward.....	\$39,413 00	\$381,453 72
OTHER DESIGNATED PURPOSES— <i>Continued</i>		
Charles S. Bartow, for Equipment, Department of Mathematics.....	1,000 00	
B. M. Baruch, for constructing and maintaining a Hydrotherapeutic Department in the Vanderbilt Clinic, 1907-8.....	5,000 00	
Biochemical Research Fund:		
Robert Abbe.....	50 00	
H. M. Adler.....	10 00	
George Baehr.....	2 00	
Henry W. Berg.....	10 00	
Joseph A. Blake.....	25 00	
Boschen & Wefer.....	5 00	
George E. Brewer.....	25 00	
E. B. Cragin.....	50 00	
Charles E. Darrow.....	10 00	
Norman E. Ditman.....	5 00	
N. B. Foster.....	10 00	
Frank Gieb.....	5 00	
F. G. Goodridge.....	65 50	
James C. Greenway.....	100 00	
E. Gruening.....	25 00	
W. S. Halsted.....	20 00	
C. A. Herter.....	100 00	
Philip P. Hiss.....	25 00	
L. Emmett Holt.....	50 00	
Edward J. Ill.....	15 00	
Walter B. James.....	60 00	
A. H. Knapp.....	20 00	
L. E. La Fetra.....	25 00	
Adrian V. S. Lambert.....	5 00	
Samuel W. Lambert.....	102 00	
Hugo Lieber.....	25 00	
Gustav M. Meyer.....	5 00	
M. Nisselson.....	1 00	
H. McM. Painter.....	10 00	
T. Mitchell Pruden.....	25 00	
James J. Reed.....	5 00	
John F. Russell.....	15 00	
M. Schulman.....	1 00	
Edward Anthony Spitzka.....	10 00	
Irving D. Steinhardt.....	2 00	
W. P. Strain.....	5 00	
Allan M. Thomas.....	25 00	
Harry Wessler.....	2 00	
Francis Carter Wood.....	5 00	
H. F. Ziegel.....	10 00	
Interest.....	8 35	973 85
Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund:		
Rutherford Stuyvesant.....	\$1,000 00	
Interest.....	155 75	1,155 75
H. W. Carpentier, for Printing.....	100 00	
Prof. F. B. Crocker, for Salaries, Department of Electrical Engineering.....	1,600 00	
Carried forward.....	\$49,242 60	\$381,453 72

TREASURER'S REPORT

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Brought forward	\$49,242 60	\$381,453 72
OTHER DESIGNATED PURPOSES— <i>Continued</i>		
Electro-Chemical Laboratory Equipment Fund.		
Interest.....	41 88	
Thomas S. Fiske, for purposes of the American Mathematical Society.....	75 00	
Mrs. James W. Gerard, for Marcus Daly Scholarship..	1,000 00	
Germanistic Society of America, for salaries, Department of Germanic Languages, 1906-7—1907-8....	2,400 00	
Archer M. Huntington, for salaries in Department of Geography.....	1,000 00	
Benjamin B. Lawrence, for Lawrence Annual Scholarship in Mining Engineering.....	250 00	
Library:		
Anonymous for Special Fund.....	\$10 00	
Samuel P. Avery, for Avery Architectural Library.....	50 00	
James Loeb, for James Loeb Fund....	175 00	
William G. Low, for William G. Low Fund.....	250 00	
Isaac N. Seligman, for Special Fund...	500 00	985 00
James Loeb, for Lectures.....	100 00	
Mining and Metallurgy, Special Fund:		
Adolph Lewisohn.....	\$2,500 00	
Orford Copper Co.....	1,000 00	
F. Augustus Schermerhorn.....	2,500 00	
Interest.....	122 48	6,122 48
Prof. John D. Prince, for purposes of the American School of Oriental Study and Research in Palestine	100 00	
Prof. John D. Prince, for departmental use, Department of Semitic Languages.....	50 00	
Joseph Pulitzer, for Pulitzer Scholarships.....	9,750 00	
M. Taylor Pyne, for Law School Library.....	1,000 00	
Homer E. Sargent, for Researches on the Indians of British Columbia.....	500 00	
Jacob H. Schiff, for salaries in Department of Social Science, 1907-8 to 1909-10	3,000 00	
South American Trip of Professor Shepherd:		
Joseph P. Grace.....	\$500 00	
William Salomon & Co.....	50 00	550 00
James Speyer, for departmental use, Department of Semitic Languages.....	50 00	
Prof. J. E. Spingarn, for three Annual Prizes in Belles-Lettres.....	150 00	
Surgical Research Laboratory:		
Anonymous, through Dr. J. W. D. Maury.....	\$150 00	
N. B. Leggett.....	500 00	650 00
United States Post Office Department, towards salary of Postmaster at the University.....	300 00	
Wawepex Society, for the John D. Jones Scholarship..	200 00	77,516 96
		<u>\$458,970 68</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

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TREASURER'S REPORT

FUND	Debit Balances, June 30, 1906	Credit Balances, June 30, 1906	Income, 1906-1907	Total Credits	Expendi- tures, 1906-1907	Debit Balances, June 30, 1907	Credit Balances, June 30, 1907
Adams Fund.....		\$1,839 00	\$2,100 00	\$3,939 00	\$1,676 78		\$2,262 22
Avery Architectural Library Fund.....			1,237 50	1,200 00	1,191 44		8 56
Barnard Fellowship Fund.....	\$37 50		412 50	412 50	412 50		
Barnard Library Fund.....		1,863 39	2,454 44	4,317 83	*3,150 06		1,837 33
Margaret Barnard Fund.....			669 56				
Beck Prize Fund.....		1,409 54	330 00	1,739 54	330 00		1,409 54
Beck Scholarship Fund.....			82 50	82 50	82 50		
Beer Lecture Fund.....		1,421 01	412 50	1,834 41			1,834 41
Bennett Prize Fund.....		175 00	41 25	216 25			216 25
Blumenthal Endowment Fund.....		692 00	5,300 00	5,992 00	4,274 69		1,717 31
Brunner Prize Fund.....		163 25	41 25	204 50	40 00		164 50
Butler Scholarship Fund.....		116 52	206 25	322 77	200 00		122 77
Campbell Scholarship Fund.....			247 50	247 50	247 50		
Carpenter (E. R.) Fund.....		1,511 81	6,187 50	7,699 31	6,000 00		1,699 31
Carpenter (Jas. S.) Fund.....		11,769 60	6,187 50	17,957 10	\$8,654 80		17,957 10
Center Fund.....		1,241 31	7,344 39	8,585 70			1,930 90
Chanter Prize Fund.....		83 75	41 25	125 00	300 00		125 00
Class of 1848 Scholarship Fund.....		484 96	412 50	897 46			597 46
Columbia Fellowship Fund.....		593 70	536 25	1,129 95	535 00		594 95
Convers Prize Fund.....			50 00	50 00			50 00
Cotcheal Fund.....		36 15	247 50	283 65	188 22		95 43
Curtis Fellowship Fund.....		426 39	412 50	838 89			838 89
Curtis Medals Fund.....		18 65	41 25	59 90	35 00		24 90
DaCosta Professorship Fund.....		1,253 87	3,571 29	4,825 16	3,000 00		1,825 16
Darling Prize Fund.....		3 75	41 25	45 00	40 00		5 00
Dean Lung Professorship Fund.....			* 9,754 88	8,828 89	9,618 23		
Disler Classical Fund.....		108 41	412 50	520 91	196 38		
Dyckman Fund.....		39 73	412 50	452 23	375 65		
Earle Prize Fund.....			14 90	14 90			324 53
Eaton Professorship Fund.....		25 00	4,125 00	4,150 00	4,100 00		76 58
Garth Memorial Fund.....		557 48	670 31	1,227 77	650 00		14 90
Gebhard Fund.....		75 00	825 00	900 00	800 00		50 00
German Lecture Fund.....		110 12	41 25	151 37	38 12		577 77
Gothheil Lectureship Fund.....		203 80	412 50	618 30			113 25
Gottisberer Fellowship Fund.....		103 52	391 87	498 42	400 00		218 30
Illig Fund.....		201 99	82 50	284 49			498 42
Law Book Trust Fund.....		38 38	175 30	213 68	60 00		294 40
Loubat Fund.....		3,545 52	410 19	3,955 71	185 82		27 86
Loubat Professorship Fund.....		1,688 02	4,125 00	5,813 02	4,100 00		3,955 71
Mathematical Prize Fund.....		28 61	206 25	234 86	206 25		1,713 02
McKim Fellowship Fund.....		855 00	825 00	1,680 00	855 65		28 61
Member of Class of '85 Fund.....		45 93	43 31	89 24			824 35
Moffat Scholarship Fund.....			82 50	82 50			89 24
Mosenthal Fellowship Fund.....		702 68	309 37	1,012 05			
Perkins Fellowship Fund.....		946 19	235 12	1,181 31	1,000 00		412 05
Philolexian Centennial Washington Prize Fund.....		200 00	50 00	250 00	158 50		181 31
							91 50

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Philolexian Prize Fund.....	54 73	54 73	54 73	54 73	54 73
Phoenix Legacy.....	32,249 04	14,171 74	46,420 78	+ 28,638 32	17,762 46
Proffitt Fellowship Fund in Letters.....	731 25	618 75	1,350 00	615 00	735 00
Pulitzer Fund for Journalism.....		42,440 00	42,440 00	42,440 00	
Pulitzer Scholarship Fund.....	5,027 08	2,081 00	7,108 08	2,250 00	6,883 08
Roosevelt Professorship Fund.....	1,300 48	2,082 50	3,362 98	2,200 00	1,362 98
Schoenborn Scholarship Fund.....		206 25	206 25	206 25	
Schiff Fellowship Fund.....	480 50	618 75	1,099 25	600 00	499 25
Schiff Professorship Fund.....	125 00	4,113 50	4,250 00	4,000 00	250 00
Schurz Fellowship Fund.....	837 50	412 50	1,250 00	825 00	425 00
Schurz Library Fund.....	613 68	412 50	1,026 18	701 50	324 68
Seidl Fund.....		480 00	480 00	480 00	
Stuart Scholarship Fund.....		247 50	247 50	150 00	97 50
Toppan Prize Fund.....	94 20	165 00	259 20	165 00	94 20
Trowbridge Fellowship Fund.....		500 00	500 00	500 00	
Trust Fund for Psychology.....	577 29	4,125 00	4,702 29	4,539 90	102 39
Tyndall Fellowship Fund.....		640 00	640 00	640 00	
Waring Fund (Mrs. Waring).....	7 20 22	2,000 00	1,279 78	2,000 00	
Waring Fund (Miss Waring).....	7 26	2,000 00	1,992 74	2,000 00	
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE					
Carpentier (R. S.) Fund.....	1,541 51	4,125 00	5,666 51	4,325 00	1,341 51
Clark Scholarship Fund.....	5 17	577 50	572 33	575 00	
Harsen Scholarship Fund.....		225 01	1,283 45	1,508 46	258 46
Jacobi Ward Fund.....	318 09	1,400 00	1,718 09	1,718 09	1,718 09
Miller Guy B.) Fund.....	315 33	412 50	727 83	410 00	317 83
Proffitt Fellowship Fund in Medicine.....	2,291 09	618 75	2,909 84	2,350 00	2,909 84
Sloane Maternity Hospital Fund.....		23,500 00	23,500 00	23,500 00	
Smith Prize Fund.....	806 34	96 43	902 77	385 92	902 77
Stevens Prize Fund.....	307 55	5,650 00	5,650 00	5,650 00	385 92
Vanderbilt Clinic Endowment Fund.....					
Unappropriated Income of Special Funds.....					
	\$1,696 14	\$179,186 17	\$202,703 08	\$1,519 49	\$85,866 28

*Transferred to Barnard Medal Account.....

†Center Fund: Charged off to Premium Account.....

‡Phoenix Legacy: Transferred to

Mathematics: Equipment.....

Physics: Apparatus.....

Zoology: Microscopes.....

Metallurgy: Research Apparatus.....

Chemistry: Supplies.....

Electrical Engineering: Departmental use.....

Mechanical Engineering: Equipment Fund.....

Mechanical Engineering: Testing Machines.....

Metallurgy: Departmental use.....

Experimental Physics: Laboratory Helper.....

Experimental Physics: Departmental use.....

Experimental Physics: New Equipment.....

Mathematical Physics: Apparatus.....

† Includes gift of \$925.99 and proceeds from sale of books on "China and the Chinese."

\$28,753 12
\$149,603 17

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

INVESTMENTS:

Bond and Mortgage of Ellen D. B. Brown.....	\$46,500 00	
Bond and Mortgage of Elizabeth Moore, on account	10,500 00	
Bond and Mortgage of William H. Vanden Burg, on account	4,000 00	\$61,000 00

ENDOWMENT FUND:

Sale of building No. 628 Fifth Avenue.....	26,095 06	
Sale of lot No. 41 West 47th Streets.....	60,500 00	86,595 06

STUDENTS' LOAN FUND:

Students' Notes paid.....	475 00	
Interest on Students' Notes.....	27 13	
Interest on Deposits.....	190 01	692 14

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION GRANTS:

Retiring Allowances.....		4,032 43
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CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL—MORRIS, CONN.

Sale of railway ties.....		533 28
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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS:

Sale of books "Problem on Monopoly".....		38 46
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ADVANCE FEES, 1907-08.		25 75
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DEPOSITS FOR APPARATUS		41,617 58
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DEPOSITS FOR KEYS.....		1,247 20
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SALE OF TENNIS TICKETS:

Credited to account of University, Land, Buildings and Equipment (South Field Development).....		954 80
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FOR MATERIAL furnished to Students in 1905-6,
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....

59 18

ARREARS OF RENT, 1905-06.....		1,925 50
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\$198,721 38

CURRENT EXPENSES

PART A—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries.....
Advertising.....
American School for Oriental Research.....
Barnard Society.....
Bureau of Supplies.....
Commencement.....
Diplomas.....
Guarantee for University Quarterly.....
Lectures.....
Philolexian Society.....
Portrait of Professor John W. Burgess.....
President's Emergency Fund.....
President's Fund.....
Printing.....
Publications.....
Sixteenth Catalogue.....
South American Trip of Professor Shepherd.....
University Musical Club.....
Alcohol, Medical School.....
Office Supplies and Sundries, Medical School.....
Printing & Distribution of Announcement, Medical School.....
University of Berlin for Roosevelt Professorship.....

ANTHROPOLOGY

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....

ARCHITECTURE

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....
For Drawing and Modeling.....
Maintenance of Atteliers.....
For Lectures on Theory of Architecture.....

Carried forward.....

Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
\$48,685 76	\$48,275 76	\$410 00	
1,694 05	1,694 05		\$100 00
100 00			
200 00	200 00		
5,476 16	5,476 16		
1,700 00	1,700 00		
1,050 00	1,050 00		
1,250 00	1,250 00		
1,094 64	994 64		100 00
200 00	200 00		
1,100 00	1,100 00		
1,468 93	1,468 93		
2,494 49	2,494 49		
8,559 80	8,459 89		100 00
426 78		426 78	
6,820 25	6,820 25		
1,300 00			1,200 00
80 00			80 00
890 67	890 67		
700 00	700 00		
1,037 99	1,037 99		
.....	\$86,229 61	.....	2,000 00	
.....	2,000 00	.....	
12,400 00	6,500 00	4,600 00	1,300 00
100 00	100 00		
.....	12,500 00	.....	
21,600 00	21,600 00		
1,000 00	1,000 00		
300 00	300 00		
1,800 00	1,800 00		
500 00	500 00		
.....	25,200 00	.....	
.....	\$125,929 61	\$115,612 83	\$7,436 78	\$2,880 00

TREASURER'S REPORT

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward.....		\$125,929 61	\$115,612 83	\$7,436 78	\$2,880 00
ASTRONOMY					
Salaries.....	\$7,600 00		7,600 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	478 31		478 31		
Observatory for Apparatus.....	352 64		352 64		
Summer School in Geodesy.....	700 00		700 00		
Geodesy for Instruments.....	250 00		250 00		
Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund.....	2,705 00				2,705 00
Publication of Work on Variation of Latitude.....	1,490 73				1,490 73
BOTANY					
Salaries.....	10,900 00		10,900 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	588 36		588 36		
CHEMISTRY					
Salaries.....	12,000 00		12,000 00		
Analytical Chemistry and Assaying.....	13,550 00		13,550 00		
Industrial Chemistry.....	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Organic Chemistry.....	3,900 00		3,900 00		
Electro-Chemistry.....	2,000 00		2,000 00		
Barnard College.....	3,500 00		3,500 00		
Additional Servants.....	1,670 57		1,670 57		
Supplies.....	15,177 41		15,177 41		
Additional Equipment.....	49 75				3,000 00
Electro-Chemical Laboratory Equipment Fund.....	1,037 49				49 75
CHINESE					
Salaries.....	5,000 00			5,000 00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	43 23			43 23	
CIVIL ENGINEERING					
Salaries.....	12,450 00		12,450 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	325 79		325 79		
Summer Course:					
Assistants.....	1,598 37		1,598 37		
Janitor.....	349 63		349 63		
General Expenses.....	1,350 00		1,350 00		
Repairs and Improvements at Farm.....	249 65		249 65		
Instruments and Repairs.....	749 96		749 96		
Taxes at Farm.....	236 70		236 70		
Insurance at Farm.....	171 25		171 25		
		17,481 35			

TREASURER'S REPORT

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COMPARATIVE LITERATURE							
Salaries.....	6,000 00	6,000 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	50 00	6,050 00					
ECONOMICS							
Salaries.....	19,100 00	.....	19,100 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	124 50	.....	124 50				
Equipment of Statistical Laboratory.....	5 69	19,230 19	5 69				
SOCIAL SCIENCE							
Salaries.....	9,500 00	.....	9,500 00				
Appropriation for Social Work.....	500 00	10,000 00	500 00				
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING							
Salaries.....	11,864 88	.....	10,264 88				1,600 00
Laboratory Mechanic.....	936 00	.....	936 00				748 32
Departmental Appropriation.....	768 32	.....	20 20				2,975 70
Equipment Fund.....	2,975 70	16,545 10	.....			
ENGINEERING DRAUGHTING							
Salaries.....	5,400 00	.....	5,400 00				
Drawing Appropriation.....	300 00	5,700 00	300 00				
ENGLISH							
Salaries.....	35,308 31	.....	35,308 31				
Departmental Appropriation.....	100 00	35,408 31	100 00				
GEOGRAPHY							
Salaries.....	.....	1,000 00	.....				1,000 00
GEOLOGY							
Salaries.....	11,300 00	.....	11,300 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	500 00	.....	500 00				
Summer Course.....	200 00	12,000 00	200 00				
GERMANIC LANGUAGES							
Salaries.....	19,900 00	.....	17,900 00				1,200 00
Departmental Appropriation.....	45 95	.....	45 95				
Lecture Fund.....	38 12	19,984 07	38 12				
Carried forward.....	.....	\$354,822 12	\$312,817 00			\$23,318 13	\$18,686 99

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward.....		\$354,822 12	\$312,817 00	\$23,318 13	\$18,686 99
GREEK					
Salaries.....	\$10,300 00	.....	16,300 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	50 00	.....	50 00		
American School at Athens.....	250 00	.....	250 00		
HISTORY		16,600 00			
Salaries.....	27,200 00	.....	27,100 00		\$100 00
Departmental Appropriation.....	53 43	.....	53 43		
INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES		27,253 43			
Salaries.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	49 28	.....	49 28		
LATIN		5,049 28			
Salaries.....	17,200 00	.....	17,200 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	50 00	.....	50 00		
American School at Rome.....	250 00	.....	250 00		
MATHEMATICS		17,500 00			
Salaries.....	30,600 00	.....	30,600 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	74 74	.....	74 74		
Transactions of American Mathematical Society.....	75 00	.....			75 00
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING		30,749 74			
Salaries.....	13,475 02	.....	13,475 02		
Laboratory Machinist.....	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00		
Laboratory Helper.....	625 00	.....	625 00		
Laboratory Laborer.....	446 50	.....	446 50		
Departmental Appropriation.....	496 74	.....	496 74		
Mechanical Laboratory and Summer Course.....	2,657 74	.....	2,657 74		
Use of Teachers College Shops.....	5,600 00	.....	5,600 00		
Testing Machinery.....	9,000 00	.....			9,000 00
METALLURGY		33,401 00			
Salaries.....	7,900 00	.....	7,900 00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	766 12	.....	16 41		749 71
Summer Course.....	509 12	509 12		
Research Apparatus.....	99 81			99 81
Special Fund.....	789 75			789 75
		10,064 80			

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MINERALOGY					
Salaries.....	7,600 00	7,600 00	4 83
Departmental Appropriation.....	400 00	400 00	
Special Equipment Fund.....	4 83	8,004 83			
MINING					
Salaries.....	12,200 00	.....	12,200 00	.....	12 74
Laboratory Mechanic.....	936 00	.....	936 00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,824 98	.....	1,824 98	.....
Special Fund.....	12 74	14,973 72			
MUSIC					
Salaries.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,000 00	8,000 00	1,400 00	5,600 00	
PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY					
Philosophy: Salaries.....	23,458 15	.....	17,108 15	.....	6,350 00
Departmental Appropriation.....	99 55	.....	99 55	.....
Psychology: Salaries.....	10,858 25	.....	6,858 25	3,600 00	400 00
Instrument Maker.....	499 90	.....	499 90	.....
Laboratory Helper.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	607 85	.....	199 85	300 00	108 00
Special Equipment Fund, 1900.....	12 13	35,735 83			12 13
PHYSICAL EDUCATION					
Salaries.....	9,499 87	.....	9,499 87	.....
Supplies and Repairs.....	599 98	10,099 85	599 98	.....
PHYSICS (EXPERIMENTAL)					
Salaries.....	21,800 00	.....	21,800 00	.....	600 00
Laboratory Helpers.....	1,599 87	.....	999 87	.....	749 87
Departmental Appropriation.....	749 87	.....		.....	2,984 83
Additional Equipment.....	2,984 83	.....		.....	483 57
Special Apparatus.....	483 57	.....		.....
PHYSICS (MATHEMATICAL)					
Salaries.....	12,600 00	.....	12,600 00	.....
Laboratory Helper.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	74 70	.....	74 70	.....	249 89
Apparatus.....	249 89	41,042 73		.....
Carried forward.....		\$613,297 33	\$537,322 18	\$34,518 03	\$41,457 12

TREASURER'S REPORT

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward.....	.....	\$613,297 33	\$537,322 18	\$34,518 03	\$41,457 12
PUBLIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE					
Salaries.....	\$24,800 00	.....	20,700 00	4,100 00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	16 35	.....	16 35	4,274 69	
Blumenthal Fund.....	4,274 69	20,091 04	.....	.....
ROMANCE LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	26,800 00	.....	26,800 00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	59 64	.....	59 64	.....	240 00
French Lecture Fund.....	240 00	27,099 64	.....	.....
SEMITIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	6,900 00	.....	6,500 00	400 00	100 00
Departmental Appropriation.....	150 00	7,050 00	50 00	.....
ZOOLOGY					
Salaries.....	23,296 94	.....	20,296 94	3,000 00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,164 52	.....	1,164 52	.....
Marine Table, Woods Holl.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
Microscopes.....	421 58	.....	.....	.....	421 58
Dyckman Fund.....	375 65	.....	.....	375 65	
		25,358 69	.....	.....
SUMMER SESSION					
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses:					
Morningside.....	27,812 78	.....	27,812 78	.....
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	688 00	.....	688 00	.....
Advances in 1905-6 against Appropriation for 1906-7:					
Morningside.....	1,971 40	.....	1,971 40	.....
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	308 62	.....	308 62	.....
		30,780 80	.....	.....
LAW SCHOOL					
Salaries.....	36,500 00	.....	36,500 00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	294 53	.....	294 53	.....
		36,794 53	.....	.....

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

ANATOMY

Salaries.....	16,210 00	.....	16,210 00	.....	2,453 15
Supplies.....	3,755 40	.....	3,755 40	.....	1,200 00
Morphological Museum.....	2,453 15	
Special Fund.....	1,200 00	

DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Salaries.....	23,618 55	
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GYNECOLOGY

Salaries.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	
Departmental Appropriation.....		

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

Salaries.....	3,100 00	.....	2,875 00	.....
Pharmaceuticals: Departmental Appropriation.....	49 74	.....	49 74	.....
Pharmacology: Departmental Appropriation.....		.....		.....
For Laboratory of Pharmacology.....	5,700 00	.....	5,400 00	.....	300 00
Clinical Facilities at Manhattan Hospital.....	543 92	543 92	
	728 85	728 85	193 63
	332 45	138 82	100 00
	100 00	

NEUROLOGY

Salaries.....	7,405 22	
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OBSTETRICS

Salaries.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Departmental Appropriation.....		
For Pathological Work.....		

PATHOLOGY

Salaries.....	3,850 00	.....	3,850 00	.....
Supplies.....	50 00	.....	50 00	.....
Apparatus.....	500 00	.....		.....
Supplies in Embryology.....		.....		.....

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Salaries.....	23,400 00	.....	22,800 00	.....	600 00
Special Fund.....	2,196 82	.....	2,196 82	.....
	200 00	.....	200 00	.....
	99 50	.....		.....	99 50

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

Salaries.....	4,000 00	.....	2,800 00	.....	1,200 00
Special Fund.....	247 80	.....		.....	247 80
		
		

Physiological Chemistry

Salaries.....	6,975 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	375 00
Departmental Appropriation, including special apparatus.....	2,417 27	.....	2,417 27	.....

Carried forward.....

	\$852,981 93		\$753,000 78		\$50,993 37
					\$48,987 78

TREASURER'S REPORT

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward.....	.....	\$852,981 93	\$753,000 78	\$50,993 37	\$48,987 78
PHYSIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	\$13,800 00	.....	13,800 00	.....	.....
Mechanic.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,228 51	.....	1,228 51	.....	.....
Laboratory Equipment.....	41 15	16,319 66	.....	.....	41 15
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE					
Salaries.....	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	75 00	.....	75 00	.....	.....
Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund.....	840 00	11,915 00	.....	.....	840 00
SURGERY					
Salaries.....	13,307 99	.....	12,407 99	.....	900 00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,041 54	.....	1,041 54	.....	.....
Purchase of Instruments.....	134 00	.....	.....	.....	134 00
Research Laboratory.....	2 74	14,486 27	.....	.....	2 74
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION					
Salaries.....	.....	5,650 00	5,650 00	.....	.....
SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.					
.....	.....	23,500 00	.....	23,500 00	.....
VANDERBILT CLINIC.					
.....	.....	5,650 00	.....	5,650 00	.....
MISCELLANEOUS					
EMERITUS OFFICERS.					
.....	.....	5,750 00	5,750 00	.....	.....
CHAPEL					
Chaplain.....	813 33	.....	313 33	.....	.....
Chapel Service.....	2,688 63	.....	2,688 63	.....	500 00
FELLOWSHIPS					
Adams.....	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnard.....	412 50	.....	.....	1,250 00	.....
Class of '70.....	500 00	500 00	412 50
Columbia.....	525 00	535 00
Drisler.....	650 00
Garth.....	650 00	650 00	650 00

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McKim.....	855 65			855 65	
Mosenthal.....	600 00			600 00	
Perkins.....	1,000 00			1,000 00	
Proudt (Letters).....	615 00			615 00	
Schiff.....	600 00			600 00	
Schurz.....	825 00			825 00	
Tyndall.....	648 00		8 00	640 00	
University.....	9,100 00		9,100 00		
		18,241 15			
SCHOLARSHIPS					
Alumni Association (College).....	450 00		450 00		
Alumni Competitive (College).....	600 00		600 00		
Beck.....	150 00		67 50	82 50	
Benefactors.....	12,150 00		12,150 00		
Brooklyn.....	1,800 00		1,800 00		
Brooklyn at Barnard.....	1,800 00		1,800 00		
Butler.....	200 00			200 00	
Campbell.....	300 00		52 50	247 50	
Class of 1848.....	300 00			300 00	
Curtis.....	600 00		600 00		
Daly.....	1,000 00			1,000 00	
Faculty.....	3,925 00		3,925 00		
Harper.....	225 00		225 00		
Hewitt.....	300 00		300 00		
Jones.....	200 00			200 00	
Lawrence.....	250 00			250 00	
Mohit.....	150 00		67 50	82 50	
Presidents' University.....	525 00		525 00		
Tuitzer.....	9,975 00			9,975 00	
Sclernmerhorn.....	750 00		543 75	206 25	
Stuart.....	150 00			150 00	
University.....	3,975 00		3,975 00		
		39,775 00			
PRIZES AND MEDALS					
Alumni Association (College).....	50 00			50 00	
Annual Prize in Belles Lettres.....	150 00			150 00	
Beck.....	320 00			320 00	
Burner Medal.....	40 00			40 00	
Curtis Medals.....	35 00			35 00	
Darling.....	40 00			40 00	
Hilig Medals.....	60 00			60 00	
Philolexian Centennial.....	158 50			158 50	
Philolexian.....	54 73			54 73	
Toppun.....	165 00			165 00	
Van Buren.....	206 25			206 25	
		1,289 48			
		\$999,060 45		\$90,709 75	\$62,805 07
Carried forward.....					

TREASURER'S REPORT

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward.....		\$999,060 45	\$845,545 03	\$90,709 75	\$62,805 67
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES					
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS					
Alumni Association Fellowships.....	1,000 00				
Clark Scholarship.....	1,575 00			575 00	1,000 00
Faculty Scholarships.....	1,000 00		1,000 00		
Harsen Scholarships.....	1,250 00			1,250 00	
Vanderbilt Scholarships.....	1,000 00	4,825 00	1,000 00		
		1,003,885 45	\$847,545 03	\$92,534 75	\$63,805 67
PART B—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS					
A—MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS					
Salaries.....	\$8,000 00				
Care of Boat House.....	1,658 47		\$8,000 00		
Cleaning.....	2,741 07		1,658 47		
Fuel.....	20,720 34		2,741 07		
Furniture and Fixtures.....	703 63		20,720 34		
Gas and Electricity.....	3,678 38		703 63		
Planting.....	413 00		3,678 38		
Planting: Advanced in 1905-6 against appropriation for 1906-7.....	75 00		413 00		
Post Office.....	1,149 26		75 00		
Power House and Janitorial Service.....	39,100 27		849 26		
Repairs.....	10,000 00		39,100 27		
Superintendent's Supplies.....	3,985 54		10,000 00		
Telephone Service.....	4,899 70		3,985 54		
Uniforms.....	282 66		4,899 70		
Water Rates.....	4,976 00		282 66		
Changes in East Hall.....	744 94		4,976 00		
Chaplain's Residence, Repairs.....	43 38				744 94
Brick Walk in front of Chapel.....	825 78				
Report on Planting of Grounds.....	1,500 00				825 78
Residence Halls Disbursement.....	30,327 97				1,500 00
Wood Walk and Surveys about Chapel.....	342 73				342 73
		136,199 12			

B—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Salaries.....	\$2,125 00	.....	\$2,125 00
Cleaning.....	943 52	.....	943 52
Fuel.....	6,999 42	.....	6,999 42
Furniture and Fixtures.....	150 25	.....	150 25
Gas and Electricity.....	1,693 68	.....	1,693 68
Power House and Janitorial Service.....	17,764 79	.....	17,764 79
Repairs.....	2,499 05	.....	2,499 05
Superintendent's Supplies.....	2,434 47	.....	2,434 47
Water Rates.....	1,765 84	.....	1,765 84
	\$36,376 92		

C—GYMNASIUM

Janitorial Service.....	1,799 66		1,799 66
Laundry Service.....	1,610 46		1,610 46

D—CLASSES OF ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

Heat, Light and Janitorial Service.....	375 00		375 00
	\$176,361 16		\$172,646 71

PART C—LIBRARY

Salaries.....	36,128 57		36,128 57
Emergencies.....	1,005 21		1,005 21
Books and Binding.....	11,360 40		11,360 40
Binding Manuscripts.....	50		50
Incidentals.....	2,350 00		2,350 00

PURCHASES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS

Avery Architectural Library Fund.....	1,241 44	1,191 44	50 00
Harvard Library Funds.....	3,110 06	3,110 06	.....
Cotical Fund.....	188 22	188 22	.....
Dean Lang Fund.....	75 00	75 00	.....
Drisler Fund.....	196 38	196 38	.....
Schurz Fund.....	701 50	701 50	.....
	5,512 60		

PURCHASES FROM OTHER FUNDS

American Archaeology Fund.....	19 49	.....	19 49
Crimmins-Munst Fund.....	17 31	.....	17 31
Lewisohn Dissertation Fund.....	71 82	.....	71 82
Loeb (James) Fund.....	172 62	.....	172 62
Low (William G.) Fund.....	39 45	39 45
Special Fund.....	6,558 04	6,558 04

Carried forward.....

	\$63,236 01	\$5,462 60	\$6,928 73
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\$3,714 45

TREASURER'S REPORT

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward.....		\$63,236 01	\$50,844 68	\$5,462 60	\$6,928 73
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY					
History.....		430 68	430 68		
LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	1,923 48		1,923 48		
Books and Binding.....	185 82			185 82	
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries, Books and Binding.....		2,109 30			
		831 72	831 72		
PART D—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries.....		\$66,607 71	\$54,030 56	\$5,648 42	\$6,928 73
Clerk's Office, Sundries.....	17,845 26		17,845 26		
Treasurer's Office, Sundries.....	1,317 14		1,317 14		
Contingent Expenses.....	395 72		395 72		
Office Rent.....	2,479 94		2,479 94		
Arbitration Expenses on renewal of leases.....	1,100 00		1,100 00		
Commissions to Agents on renewal of leases.....	967 25		967 25		
Insurance.....	5,910 00		5,910 00		
	7,192 00		7,192 00		
		37,207 31			
		\$37,207 31	\$37,207 31		

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE 7

	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Receipts for Designated Purposes	Totals
Part A.—Educational Administration and Instruction.....				
Part B.—Buildings and Grounds.....	\$847,545 03	\$92,534 75	\$63,805 67	\$1,003,885 45
Part C.—Library.....	172,646 71		3,714 45	176,361 16
Part D.—Business Administration.....	54,030 56	5,648 42	6,928 73	66,607 71
	37,207 31			37,207 31
	\$1,111,429 61	\$98,183 17	\$74,448 85	\$1,284,061 63
Advance payments in 1905-6.....				2,355 02
Payments made in 1906-7 for Current Expenses.....				\$1,281,706 61

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS

CHARGEABLE AGAINST INCOME OF SPECIAL FUNDS:

Mrs. Anton Seidl (Seidl Fund)	\$480 00	
Mrs. William P. Trowbridge (Trowbridge Fund).....	500 00	
Mrs. George E. Waring (Waring Fund)	2,000 00	
Miss Effie Blunt Waring (Waring Fund)	2,000 00	
Dean Lung Fund.....	4,000 00	
Journalism Fund	42,440 00	\$51,420 00

CHARGEABLE AGAINST PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL FUNDS:

Phoenix Legacy, Legal Expenses.....	21 80
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INVESTMENTS IN PERSONAL SECURITIES:

General Funds—Bonds and Mortgages:

No. 41 West 47th St., Kathleen T. Harper.....	60,500 00	
Wakefield, N. Y. City—Wakefield Realty Co.....	56,400 00	116,900 00

UNIVERSITY, MORNINGSIDE:

LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT:

Class of 1880 Gates (Hamilton Hall) ..	2,000 00	
Class of 1881 Flagstaff	315 00	
Development of South Field.....	14,270 83	
Hamilton Hall, Construction.....	187,157 00	
Hamilton Hall, Equipment.....	22,919 53	
Hartley Hall, Construction.....	1,124 00	
Hartley and Livingston Halls, Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,316 60	
Kent Hall, Construction.....	1,738 45	
Livingston Hall, Construction.....	4,781 71	
Lining Bottom and Installing Electric Lights in Swimming Pool.....	68 70	
Memorial Windows, St. Paul's Chapel.	9,600 00	
Model of University Buildings and Grounds	1,229 46	
Power House Equipment.....	40,944 37	
St. Paul's Chapel, Construction	44,132 85	
St. Paul's Chapel, Organ.....	24,000 00	
St. Paul's Chapel, Organ Case.....	2,500 00	
St. Paul's Chapel, Temporary Windows	801 15	
School of Journalism Building, Construction.....	3,148 97	
School of Mines Building, Equipment.	1,019 24	
Sloan Torcheres.....	5,998 00	
South Court Fountains.....	3,658 31	
Steel Boiler, Main Power Plant.....	3,250 00	
University Hall, Equipment.....	83 97	
Assessment for Opening and Acquiring Title for an addition to Riverside Park.....	7,837 43	
Expenses in Reduction of Assessment for Riverside Public Drive.....	653 12	384,548 69
Carried forward.....		\$552,890 49

TREASURER'S REPORT

Brought forward.....		\$552,890 49
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION GRANTS:		
J. K. Rees	1,800 00	
Mrs. J. K. Rees.....	562 50	
Edward H. Castle.....	1,669 93	4,032 43
CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL—MORRIS, CONN.		
Improvements	2,773 86	
Cutting Ties.....	139 98	2,913 84
CHAPLAIN'S RESIDENCE:		
Second Mortgage paid.....		4,000 00
ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT:		
Commissions and Title Insurance on sale of lot No. 41 West 47th St.....	913 25	
No. 628 Fifth Ave.—Building purchased..	26,095 06	
No. 636 Fifth Ave.—Building purchased..	45,150 00	
No. 35 West 47th St.—Building pur- chased.....	21,469 22	93,627 53
STUDENTS' LOAN FUND:		
Advanced to Students on their notes....		295 00
ELEVATED RAILWAY LITIGATION		1,023 55
INSURANCE, 1907-8.....		2,143 18
INSURANCE, 1908-9.....		2,143 17
PLANTING, 1907-8.....		2 50
RENTS, 1906-7:		
Payments to lessees on renewals.....		569 00
RENTS, 1907-8:		
Payments to lessees on renewals.....		758 00
SUMMER SESSION, 1907:		
Morningside Heights.....	2,281 10	
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	310 91	2,592 01
DEPOSITS FOR APPARATUS:		
Refund.....		40,746 48
DEPOSITS FOR KEYS:		
Refund		1,020 90
		<u>\$708,758 08</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT

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FUNDS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1907

ACCOUNTS		Credit Balances, June 30, 1906	Receipts, 1906-1907	Total Credits	Payments, 1906-1907	Credit Balances, June 30, 1907
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION:						
American School for Oriental Research in Palestine.....						
Lectures.....			\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	
Printing.....			100 00	100 00	100 00	
			100 00	100 00	100 00	
South American Trip of Professor Shepherd.....			550 00			
University Musical Club.....			(1) 650 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
			(1) 80 00	80 00	80 00	
DEPARTMENTAL:						
Anthropology: Salaries.....		\$1,300 00		1,300 00	1,300 00	
Anthropology: Research on the Indians of British Columbia.....			500 00	500 00		\$500 00
Astronomy: Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund.....		7,339 06	1,155 75	8,494 81	2,705 00	5,789 81
Astronomy: Publication of Work on Variation of Latitude.....		1,600 00		1,600 00	1,490 73	109 27
Chemistry: Additional Equipment.....		1,433 09		1,433 09	49 75	1,383 34
Biochemical Research Fund.....			973 85	973 85		973 85
Electro-Chemical Laboratory Equipment Fund.....			41 88	2,095 54	1,037 49	1,058 05
Chemistry: Supplies.....		2,053 66	(3) 3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Social Science: Salaries.....			3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
Electrical Engineering: Salaries.....			1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Electrical Engineering: Departmental Appropriation.....			(3) 748 32	748 32	748 32	
Electrical Engineering: Equipment Fund.....			(3) 2,975 70	2,975 70	2,975 70	
Geography: Salaries.....			1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Germanic Languages: Salaries.....			2,400 00	2,400 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
Germanic Languages: Schiller Fund.....		7 65		7 65		7 65
History: Salaries.....			(1) 100 00	100 00	100 00	
Mathematics: American Mathematical Society.....			75 00	75 00	75 00	
Mathematics: Equipment.....			(3) 3,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
Mechanical Engineering: Testing Machinery.....			(3) 9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	
Mechanics: Special Equipment Fund, 1900.....		400 08		400 08		400 08
Mechanics: Special Fund.....		54 34		54 34		54 34
Metallurgy: Departmental Appropriation.....			(3) 749 71	749 71	749 71	
Metallurgy: Research Apparatus.....			(3) 100 00	100 00	99 81	19
Carried forward.....		\$14,187 88	\$33,000 21		\$28,711 51	\$18,470 58

TREASURER'S REPORT

ACCOUNTS		Credit Balances, June 30, 1906	Receipts, 1906-1907	Total Credits	Payments, 1906-1907	Credit Balances, June 30, 1907
Brought forward		\$14,187 88	\$33,000 21		\$28,711 51	\$18,476 58
DEPARTMENTAL—Continued						
Metallurgy: Special Fund.....		61 10	(²) 1,000 00	1,061 10	789 75	271 35
Mineralogy: Special Equipment Fund.....		4 83		4 83	4 83	
Mining and Metallurgy: Special Fund.....		588 72	6,122 48	6,711 20		5,711 20
Mining: Special Fund.....		70 72		70 72	12 74	57 98
Philosophy and Psychology: Salaries.....		12,916 62	(1) 100 00 1,750 00	14,766 62	6,750 00	8,016 62
Philosophy and Psychology: Departmental Appropriation.....			108 00	108 00	108 00	
Physics (Experimental): Departmental Appropriation.....			(³) 749 87	749 87	749 87	
Physics (Experimental): Additional Equipment.....			(³) 2,984 83	2,984 83	2,984 83	
Physics (Experimental): Apparatus.....			(³) 500 00	500 00	483 57	16 43
Physics (Experimental): Laboratory Helper.....			(³) 600 00	600 00	600 00	
Physics (Mathematical): Apparatus.....			(³) 249 89	249 89	249 89	
Psychology and Anthropology: Special Equipment Fund.....		12 13		12 13	12 13	
Romance Languages: French Lecture Fund.....			240 00	240 00	240 00	
Semitic Languages: Departmental Appropriation.....			100 00	100 00	100 00	
Zoology: Salaries.....			(1) 2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
Zoology: Journal of Experimental Zoology.....		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
Zoology: Microscopes.....			(³) 4,000 00	4,000 00	421 58	3,578 42
Zoology: Sent Zoological Expedition.....		213 54		213 54		213 54
Zoology: Special Fund, 1901.....		2 80		2 80		2 80
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:						
Anatomy: Morphological Museum.....		2,453 15		2,453 15	2,453 15	
Anatomy: Special Fund.....			1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Salaries.....			300 00	300 00	300 00	
Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmacology: Clinical Facilities in Manhattan Hospital.....			100 00	100 00	100 00	
Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Hydrotherapeutic Depart- ment in the Vanderbilt Clinic: Construction and Mainte- nance.....						
Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmacology: Research Laboratory Equipment.....			5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00
Pathology: Salaries.....		193 63		193 63	193 63	
Pathology: Supplies in Embryology.....		600 00	600 00	1,200 00	600 00	600 00
Clinical Pathology: Salaries.....		100 00	100 00	200 00	99 50	100 50
Clinical Pathology: Special Fund.....			1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Physiological Chemistry: Salaries.....			500 00	500 00	247 80	252 20
Physiology: Laboratory Equipment.....			375 00	375 00	375 00	
Practice of Medicine: Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund.....		44 07		44 07	41 15	2 92
			840 00	840 00	840 00	

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Surgery: Salaries.....	900 00	900 00	900 00	16 00
Surgery: Purchase of Instruments.....	150 00	150 00	134 00	890 16
Surgery: Research Laboratory.....	650 00	892 90	2 74	
CHAPEL:				
For Chaplain	500 00	500 00	500 00	
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES:				
Annual Prizes in Belles-Lettres.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	
Daily Scholarship.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Jones Scholarship.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	
Lawrence Scholarship.....	250 00	250 00	250 00	
Pulitzer Scholarships.....	9,750 00	9,750 00	9,750 00	
Alumni Association Prize, (College).....	50 00	50 00	50 00	
Alumni Association Fellowships (Medical School).....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS:				
Brick Walk in front of Chapel.....	(1) 1,150 00	1,150 00	826 78	323 22
Changes in East Hall.....	(1) 3,500 00	3,500 00	744 94	2,755 06
Chapel, for Equipment.....	(1) 2,846 62	2,846 62	42,846 62	
Class of '81 Flagstaff.....	315 00	315 00	4315 00	
Havenmeyer Hall: Special Repairs.....	16 39	16 39		16 39
Memorial Windows, St. Paul's Chapel.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	410,000 00	
Post Office.....	300 00	300 00	300 00	
Report on Planting of Grounds.....	(1) 1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Wooden Walk and Surveys about Chapel.....	(1) 342 73	342 73	342 73	
LIBRARY:				
Additional Equipment and Other Special Needs.....	136 01	136 01		136 01
American Archaeology Fund.....	19 49	19 49	19 49	
Avery Architectural Library.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	
Chinese Book-binding Fund.....	465 94	465 94		465 94
Grimmings-Mansi Fund.....	71 15	71 15	17 31	53 84
Law School Library (Payne Gift).....	1,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00
Lewisohn Dissertation Fund.....	729 69	729 69	71 82	657 87
Loeb (James) Fund.....	289 38	464 38	172 62	991 76
Low (Wm. G.) Fund.....	481 55	250 00	731 55	602 10
Special Fund for Purchase of Books.....	7,307 13	8,510 00	15,817 13	9,259 09
Anonymous Gift for Current Expenses.....	20,815 79	36,000 00	56,815 79	30,546 44
Ralman (Robert L.) Gift.....	200 00	200 00		200 00
	\$75,039 61	*\$127,444 63	\$87,610 47	\$93,604 42

* Includes Transfers:

(1) From Anonymous Gift Account.....	\$20,269 35
(2) From Mining and Metallurgy: Special Fund.....	1,000 00
(3) From Phoenix Legacy Income.....	28,658 32
	\$49,927 67
	1,000 00
	\$13,161 62

‡ Transferred to Metallurgy: Special Fund.
 * Transferred to account of Gifts and Legacies for the Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings.

INTEREST ACCOUNT

INTEREST PAID:

On Bloomingdale Site Mortgage.....	\$40,000 00	
On Columbia College 3% Mortgage Gold Bonds	54,240 00	
On Loubat Annuity Mortgage.....	17,920 00	
On Chaplain's Residence Mortgages.....	926 10	
On Special Fund for Mining and Metallurgy..	122 48	
	<hr/>	\$113,208 58

DEDUCT INTEREST APPORTIONED to Special
Real Estate Account, as follows:

Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund..	24,158 77	
	<hr/>	89,049 81
GIFT, 1901, for Interest Account, 1906-7.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$88,049 81
	<hr/>	

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

	Expenses, 1906-1907	Interest Apportion- ment	Total Debits	Receipts	Balances June 30, 1907.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE PROPERTY:					
Taxes and Water Rates	\$3,237 00				
Assessment for opening Webster Avenue	7 02				
Insurance	152 65				
Caretaker	650 00				
Sundries	21 41				
	<u>\$4,068 08</u>		\$4,068 08		
Rents				\$950 00	Debit \$3,118 08
GAILLARD-LOUBAT LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND:					
Taxes	\$13,835 84				
Insurance	185 00				
Recording New Mortgage	2,240 00				
Legal Expenses	118 30				
Agents' Commissions	1,396 41				
Improvements and Repairs	8,522 15				
Annuity to Joseph F. Loubat	60,000 00				
	<u>\$86,297 70</u>				
Interest on Mortgage		\$17,920 00			
Interest on Advances		6,238 77	110,456 47		
		<u>\$24,158 77</u>			
Rents				55,856 00	Credit
New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. Annuity				60,000 00	5,399 53
				<u>\$115,856 00</u>	
	<u>\$90,365 78</u>	<u>\$24,158 77</u>	<u>\$114,524 55</u>	<u>\$110,806 00</u>	

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ACCOUNT

WILLIAMSBRIDGE PROPERTY:

June 30, 1906—To Balance	Dr.	\$161,775 74	
June 30, 1907—To Deficit Income.....	Dr.	<u>3,118 08</u>	
	To Balance, Dr.....		\$164,893 82

LOUBAT PROPERTY—503-11 BROADWAY:

June 30, 1906—To Balance	Dr.	\$618,973 41	
June 30, 1907—By Surplus Income	Cr.	<u>5,399 53</u>	
	To Balance, Dr.....		\$613,573 88

SUMMARY

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES AND ADMINISTRATION:

Current Expenses chargeable against General Income of the Corporation for 1906-7 (Sum- mary of Schedule 7, first column, page 30)...		\$1,111,429 61
Net General Income for 1906-7, (Schedule 3, page 10-(2).....	\$1,044,185 02	
Rents, 1906-7, Arrears accrued during the year (Schedule 16, page 53).....	9,135 50	\$1,053,320 52
Deficit.....		58,109 09
Interest Account, Deficit (Schedule 10, page 36)		\$88,049 81
Total Deficit, 1906-7.....		<u>\$146,158 90</u>

PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL FUNDS

ERNEST KEMPTON ADAMS FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH:

Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, the late Ernest Kempton Adams. Established 1904.....	\$50,000 00
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AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND

Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery. The income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890.....	30,000 00
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BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the late President Barnard to establish the "Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research." Established 1889	10,000 00
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BARNARD LIBRARY FUND:

The residuary estate of the late President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the "Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library," the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the "Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science," to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Science of the United States. The medal will be next awarded in June, 1910. Established 1889	59,501 64
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MARGARET BARNARD FUND:

The residuary estate of the late Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, "to augment the sum left by my late husband." Established 1892.....	16,231 67
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BECK FUNDS:

The late Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied "to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe." The income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize "to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law." Established 1899.

Beck Scholarship Fund.....	\$2,000 00	
Beck Prize Fund	\$8,000 00	10,000 00
Carried forward.....		<u>\$175,733 31</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT

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Brought forward.....	\$175,733 31
JULIUS BEER LECTURE FUND:	
Legacy of the late Julius Beer. Established 1903.....	10,000 00
BENNETT PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income, or a medal of equal value, to be given for "an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States." Established 1893.....	1,000 00
HENRY BERGH FUND:	
Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the inculcating of a spirit of kindness and consideration toward the lower animals. Established 1907.....	100,000 00
BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND:	
Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906.....	100,075 00
BUNNER PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the "H. C. Bunner Medal," to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American Literature. Established 1896..	1,000 00
RICHARD BUTLER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler, open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903	5,000 00
CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell for the establishment of two scholarships in the College, in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the class of 1847. Established 1900	6,000 00
EDWARD R. CARPENTIER FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a "Professorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and growth of civilizations among men." Established 1906.....	150,000 00
JAMES S. CARPENTIER FUND:	
Gift from General H. W. Carpentier to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903	150,000 00
R. S. CARPENTIER FUND:	
Gift from General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier. Established 1904.....	100,000 00
CENTER FUND:	
Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, the late Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professorship of Music, or to be used in any one or more of these ways or such other ways as shall in the judgment of the Trustees tend most effectively to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to offer the most favorable opportunities for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896	178,046 50
Carried forward.....	<u>\$970,854 81</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT

Brought forward.....	\$976,854 81
CHANLER PRIZE FUND:	
Bequest of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the class of 1847, to found an annual prize for "the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Civil Government of America, or some other historical subject." Established 1877.....	1,000 00
CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of the late Alonzo Clark, M.D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894.....	14,000 00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of an anonymous friend, 1902.....	10,000 00
COLUMBIA FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Established by the Trustees for a traveling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of the class of 1868, to this Department. The fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. Established 1889	13,000 00
E. B. CONVERS PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Established 1906.....	1,000 00
COTHEAL FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896..	6,000 00
CURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of the late George William Curtis; the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing condition of the United States, or of the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc. Established 1899.....	10,000 00
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS MEDALS FUND:	
Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work, 1902.....	1,000 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$1,032,854 81</u>

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Brought forward..... \$1,032,854 81

DA COSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND:

The late Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College \$100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart \$80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to..... 86,576 83

EDWARD A. DARLING PRIZE FUND:

Bequest of the late Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903 1,000 00

DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND:

Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law, and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901..... 213,000 00

DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND:

Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the "Henry Drisler Classical Fund" for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894..... 10,000 00

DYCKMAN FUND:

Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman and Dr. James Dyckman, both of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish the "Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research," "the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoölogy and approved by the President." Established 1899..... 10,000 00

EARLE PRIZE FUND:

Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907..... 897 37

EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the late Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903..... 100,000 00

GARTH MEMORIAL FUND:

Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904..... 16,250 00

GEBHARD FUND:

Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843..... 20,000 00
Carried forward..... \$1,490,579 01

Brought forward.....	\$1,490,579 01
GERMAN LECTURE FUND:	
Gifts for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901.....	1,000 00
GUSTAV GOTTHEIL LECTURESHIP FUND:	
Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish this lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903.....	10,000 00
CORNELIUS HEENEY GOTTSBERGER FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banker to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeny Gottsberger. Established 1904.....	9,500 00
HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M.D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships.....	31,114 10
ILLIG FUND:	
Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines, who shall, in the judgment of the faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898.....	2,000 00
JACOBI WARD FUND:	
Gift of an anonymous donor "to endow a ward for children in the Roosevelt Hospital." Established in 1899 as a memorial to the donor's wife and in honor of Dr. Abraham Jacobi.....	50,000 00
LAW BOOK TRUST FUND:	
Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole's gift (\$1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500); John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000) and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books.....	4,250 00
LOUBAT FUND:	
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.....	7,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$1,605,443 11

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Brought forward..... \$1,605,443 11

LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:

Gift from Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903..... 100,000 00

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew, John Dash van Buren, Jr., of the class of 1905. Established 1906 5,000 00

McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Gift of Charles F. McKim for two traveling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established in 1889..... 20,000 00

MEMBER OF CLASS OF '85 FUND:

Gift of Grant Squires, of the class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895 1,050 00

GUY B. MILLER FUND:

Bequest of the late Guy B. Miller, of the class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904..... 10,000 00

MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Legacy from William B. Moffat, M.D., of the class of 1838, "for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students." Established 1862..... 2,000 00

MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Gift of the friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898..... 7,500 00

PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Legacy from Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a traveling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898. The fellowship will be next awarded in June, 1910..... 5,700 00

PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND:

Gift to the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be cast at the Barbedienne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902... 1,000 00

Carried forward..... \$1,757,693 11

TREASURER'S REPORT

Brought forward..... \$1,757,693 11

PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND:

From the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1903-4..... 1,376 80

PHENIX LEGACY:

On account of one-third part of the residuary estate of the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, bequeathed to Columbia College in 1881..... 187,712 18

ALEXANDER MONCRIEF PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the "Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters," to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years' residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899..... 15,000 00

MARIA McLEAN PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE:

Legacy from the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the "Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship," to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying this fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899..... 15,000 00

JOSEPH PULITZER FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM:

Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903..... 1,000,000 00

PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools; one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th Street. Established 1893..... 50,448 75

THEODORE ROOSEVELT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:

Gift of James Speyer as an endowment of a Professorship of American History and Institutions in the University of Berlin. Established 1905..... 50,000 00

SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Bequest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the class of 1825, "for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during his lifetime." Established 1877..... 5,000 00

Carried forward..... \$3,082,230 84

TREASURER'S REPORT

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Brought forward..... \$3,082,230 84

SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898..... 15,000 00

SCHIFF PROFESSORSHIP FUND

Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905..... 100,000 00

CARL SCHURZ FELLOWSHIP FUND:

From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900..... 10,000 00

CARL SCHURZ LIBRARY FUND:

From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900..... 10,000 00

SEIDL FUND:

The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of the late Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter "to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country, or abroad."..... 12,000 00

SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL FUND:

Gift of William D. Sloane and Emily Thorn Sloane, his wife, as an endowment to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, to make all its beds free in perpetuity. Established in 1889..... 475,000 00

SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:

Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of the late Joseph Mather Smith, M.D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of \$100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College..... 2,337 81

STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:

Established by the late Alexander Hodgson Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. To be next awarded in June, 1909..... 1,899 88

Carried forward..... \$3,708,468 53

TREASURER'S REPORT

Brought forward..... \$3,708,468 53

STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895..... 6,000 00

TOPPAN PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan to establish this fund in memory of her late husband, Robert Noxon Toppan. The income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904..... 4,000 00

TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a Memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge, to establish the "William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering." The income of the fund, to be not less than \$500 per year, is payable to the widow of Professor Trowbridge during the pleasure of the Trustees. Established 1893..... 10,000 00

TRUST FUND FOR PSYCHOLOGY:

Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899..... 100,000 00

TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Gift of the late Professor John Tyndall of London, the income to be applied to the support of "American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics, etc." Established 1885..... 10,945 50

VANDERBILT CLINIC ENDOWMENT FUND:

Gift of Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W. Vanderbilt, as a perpetual memorial to their father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, as an endowment for the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1896..... 115,000 00

WARING FUND:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late George E. Waring. The income of the fund (to be not less than \$4,000 per year) is to be paid semi-annually to the widow and daughter of Colonel Waring during their lifetime, and thereafter "the income shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of said College may direct."

For Mrs. Waring.....\$50,000 00
For Miss Waring..... 50,000 00

100,000 00

\$4,054,414 03

INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL AND GENERAL FUNDS IN PERSONAL SECURITIES

I—Special Funds

BONDS

\$4,000 Belleville & Carondelet R. R. Co's 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1923.....	\$4,574 00
18,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co's 5 per cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1937	17,940 32
5,000 Canada Southern R. R. Co's 5 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1913.....	5,000 00
50,000 Central Leather Co's 5 per cent. First Lien 20 Year Gold Bonds, due 1925.....	49,625 00
29,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1987.....	20,000 00
1,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent. 100 Year General Mortgage Bond, due 1987.....	1,000 00
50,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co's 4½ per cent. General Mortgage Bonds, due 1992.....	53,987 50
1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co's 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bond, due 1940 (Craig Valley Branch)	1,000 00
10,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co's 4 per cent. Extension Bonds, due 1926	10,000 00
250,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co's 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, due 1933	250,000 00
200,000 Columbia College 3 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1909.....	200,000 00
75,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. Co's 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.....	75,000 00
6,000 Georgia Pacific R. R. Co's 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1922.....	6,885 00
24,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co's 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1953.....	21,950 67
10,000 Lehigh & Hudson River R. R. Co's 6 per cent. (reduced to 5 per cent.) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1911.....	10,000 00
28,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co's 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940.....	28,000 00
10,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal R. R. Co's 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941.....	10,000 00
29,000 Manhattan Railway Co's 4 per cent. Consoli- dated Bonds, due 1990.....	27,948 75
Carried forward.....	\$792,911 24

TREASURER'S REPORT

Brought forward	\$792,911 24	
225,000 Michigan Central R. R. Co's (Detroit & Bay City) 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1931	225,000 00	
25,000 New Jersey Junction R. R. Co's 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1986.....	25,000 00	
25,000 Niagara Falls Power Co's 5 per cent. First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds, due 1932	22,500 00	
70,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Co's (General Lien Railway & Land Grant) 3 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 2047.....	50,000 00	
95,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Co's (Prior Lien Railway & Land Grant) 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1997	95,750 00	
211,000 Northern Pacific-Great Northern 4 per cent. Joint Bonds, due 1921 (C. B. & Q. collateral)....	200,000 00	
50,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. Co's 5 per cent. Consolidated First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1946..	56,112 50	
28,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Co's 4½ per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933	28,000 00	
50,000 Scioto Valley & New England R. R. Co's 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1989.....	50,000 00	
32,000 West Shore R. R. Co's 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 2361.....	31,945 50	
50,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. Co's 4 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949	45,750 00	\$1,622,969 24

STOCKS

16 shares Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.....	\$2,000 00	
400 shares American Smelting & Refining Co., pfd.	50,450 00	
300 shares Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. Co.	51,337 50	
19 shares Catawissa R. R. Co., preferred, (\$50 par value).....	475 00	
11 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co., common		
2,000 City of New York Corporate Stock, for replenishing the Fund for Street and Park Opening, due 1929.....	2,043 00	
15,000 City of New York Consolidated Stock (Street and Park Opening Fund) due 1918.....	15,212 50	
5 shares Consolidated Gas Co. of New York....	193 53	
122 shares Delaware & Hudson Co.....	12,639 34	
103 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. (\$50 par value).....	6,180 00	
262 shares Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	31,265 33	
500 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	70,500 00	
13 shares National Bank of Commerce of New York	1,142 50	
Carried forward.....	\$243,438 70	\$1,622,969 24

TREASURER'S REPORT

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Brought forward	\$243,438 70	\$1,622,969 24
72 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	11,200 50	
10,000 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co. (\$50 par value)	625,000 00	
33 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.	4,125 00	
18 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.....	2,290 91	
155 shares United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co...	28,894 88	\$914,949 99

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

Louisa M. Agostini, on 17 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907.....	\$43,500 00	
Josephine Archer, on 53 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	43,650 00	
Jacob D. Butler, on "Wheelock Property," 161st Street and Broadway, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1904.....	250,000 00	
Columbia University Club, on 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1910.....	100,000 00	
Elizabeth R. Dinsmore, on 47 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907.....	38,500 00	
Mabel A. Downing, on 40 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910.....	36,350 00	
Evan M. Evans, on 38 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910.....	35,750 00	
Morris Goldberg and Nathan Schancupp, on 136 Monroe Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1903	15,000 00	
Mary E. Graydon, on 26 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	48,750 00	
Francis Huber, on 209 East 17th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1900.....	15,000 00	
Emeline M. Ivison, on 12 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910.....	77,500 00	
Leopold Kaufmann, on 57 Morton Street, New York, at 5 per cent., due 1906.....	30,000 00	
Leopold Kaufmann, on 212 Grand Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907.....	33,000 00	
Lillie A. King, on 2262 Second Avenue, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1904.....	15,000 00	
Mary P. Kirkpatrick, on 67 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	42,100 00	
Alexander Latner, on 437 East 86th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	6,000 00	
Frank Maunsell, on 163-173 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 4 per cent., due 1905.....	35,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$865,100 00	\$2,537,919 23

Brought forward	\$865,100 00	\$2,537,919 23
Siegfried W. Mayer, on 206 West 17th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1905.....	5,000 00	
Elizabeth Moore, on 44 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	22,000 00	
William Moores, on north side of 129th Street, 315 feet east of Fourth Avenue, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1902.....	15,000 00	
Cornelia Lee Page, on 238 East 15th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1901.....	17,000 00	
Amy A. Sands, on 58 West 48th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1907.....	35,000 00	
Moritz Simon and Wife, on 93 Park Row, New York, at 4 per cent, due 1909	15,000 00	
William H. Vanden Burg, on 30 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907.....	37,000 00	
Elizabeth W. Van Ingen, on 34 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1908.....	50,500 00	
Charlotte Weatherley, on 592 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910 (part).....	163,874 55	
William Hanford White, on 56 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907.....	36,500 00	
Frances F. Wood, on 33 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907.....	49,500 00	
Edmund H. Wright, on Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, at 5 per cent., due 1899.....	5,000 00	\$1,316,474 55

MISCELLANEOUS

Certificate of Deposit of New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., at 3½ per cent.....	20 25
	<u>\$3,854,414 03</u>

II—General Funds

STOCK

100 shares Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, (par \$100)	7,500 00
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BONDS AND MORTGAGES

Kathleen T. Harper, on 41 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	60,500 00	
John Kirkpatrick, on 69 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	41,375 00	
Julia M. Stimson, on 14 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1908.....	75,600 00	
James E. A. Thompson, on 66 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909.....	41,550 00	
Charlotte Weatherley, on 592 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910 (part).....	4,125 45	
Whitehall Realty Co., on property at Wakefield, New York City, at 5 per cent.....	56,400 00	287,050 45
		<u><u>\$4,141,464 48</u></u>

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1907

Arrears of Rent, June 30, 1906	\$6,218 50	
Collected in 1906-1907.....	1,925 50	\$4,293 00
Total amount of Rents Receivable, Upper and Lower Estates, 1906-1907.....	\$411,779 71	
Collected in 1906-1907.....	402,644 21	
Arrears accrued during 1906-1907.....		9,135 50
Arrears of Rent, June 30, 1907.....		<u>\$13,428 50</u>
210 Barclay Street, Cornelius A. Baldwin, 24 months to Feb. 1, 1907...		\$2,400 00
200 and 200a Barclay Street and Park Place, Trustees of George W. Bassett, 18 months to May 1, 1907.....		3,900 00
201 and 201a Barclay Street and Park Place, Edward F. Anderson, Trustee, 18 months to May 1, 1907.		3,750 00
43 West 48th Street, Corinne B. de Garmendia, 6 months to May 1, 1907.....		407 50
46 West 49th Street, Annie M. Scott, 12 months to May 1, 1907.....		618 00
15 West 50th Street, Caroline F. Hastings, 6 months to Nov. 1, 1906...		401 50
51 West 50th Street, Dr. F. N. Patterson, 6 months to May 1, 1907....		273 50
53 West 50th Street, Amelia A. W. Peck, 24 months to May 1, 1907....		1,086 00
60 West 51st Street, W. G. and J. T. Davies, Trustees, 12 months to May 1, 1907.....		592 00
		<u>\$13,428 50</u>

NEW YORK, June 30, 1907

ARTHUR W. TEELE, C. P. A.
JOHN WHITMORE
HAMILTON S. CORWIN, C. P. A.
HAROLD F. LEEMING, C. A.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
NEW YORK AND BOSTON

CABLE ADDRESS
" DIGNUS "

30 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1907

We have audited the accounts of the Treasurer of Columbia College for the year ended June 30, 1907, and certify: That income receivable from invested funds and deposits with banks and trust companies has been duly accounted for; that the securities representing the invested funds (see Schedule 15) have been produced to us; that all other income shown by the books of the College has been duly accounted for; that all payments have been properly vouched; that the cash in banks and on hand has been verified, and that the balance sheet and accounts submitted herewith contain a true statement of the condition of the funds of the College at the close of business on June 30, 1907, and are in accordance with the books.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS
Certified Public Accountants

BARNARD COLLEGE—FINANCIAL STATEMENT 249

SCHEDULE II.

TEACHERS COLLEGE**FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1906-1907**

We have audited the Accounts of Teachers College for the year ended June 30th, 1907, and hereby certify that the Balance Sheet and Revenue Account, with the accompanying Schedules, show the true financial condition of the Corporation at June 30th, 1907.

The Securities representing the Investments have been verified by actual inspection.
MACKAY, LESLIE & CO., Chartered Accountants,
 Auditors.

New York, July 31st, 1907.

Balance Sheet as at June 30th, 1907

CASH ON HAND:		ASSETS	
Consisting of:			
Principal Uninvested.....	\$305,714 31		
Miscellaneous Funds.....	4,344 06		
Surplus Income on Funds for General and Special Purposes (after including Donations to meet Deficiency of Income from Ordinary Sources).....	14,124 81		\$324,183 18
INVESTMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF FUNDS:			
Funds for General Purposes:			
In Securities	691,582 38		
In College Property	2,559,628 50		
Funds for Special Purposes			3,573,441 38
NOTE:			
Principal of Funds, as per contra.....	3,879,155 69		
Deduct: Investment of Principal of Funds, as above.....	3,573,441 38		
Principal Uninvested, as per cash on hand, as above.....	\$305,714 31		
LOANS:			
To Students.....	10,111 15		
Deduct: Reserve to Provide for Loans Considered Irrecoverable.....	1,399 25		8,711 90
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:			
From Students.....	3,111 85		
Miscellaneous	2,677 15		5,789 00
INSURANCE PREMIUMS UNEXPIRED.....			3,200 00
			<u>\$3,915,325 46</u>

LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.....		\$1,470 89
PRINCIPAL OF FUNDS:		
Funds for General Purposes:		
For Income Bearing Securities.....	\$768,326 24	
For College Property.....	2,786,115 84	
		\$3,554,442 08
Funds for Special Purposes.....		324,713 61
		<u>3,879,155 69</u>
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS:		
For Loans to Students.....	12,540 04	
Deduct: Reserve, as per contra.....	1,399 25	
		11,140 79
Unexpended Gifts for Designated Purposes:		
Balance, July 1st, 1906.....	338 06	
Receipts for Year.....	3,875 87	
		<u>4,213 93</u>
Deduct: Disbursements for Year.....	2,875 56	
		1,338 37
Horace Mann School, Balance of Fire Insurance Claim Unexpended.....	576 80	
		<u>13,055 96</u>
SURPLUS:		
Income from Funds for General Purposes:		
Balance, July 1st, 1906.....	14,411 97	
Donations received during year to meet anticipated deficiency of Income from Ordinary Sources.....	26,060 00	
		<u>40,471 97</u>
Deduct: Deficiency of Income for Year, as per Revenue Account.....	21,353 33	
		19,118 64
Income from Funds for Special Purposes:		
Balance, July 1st, 1906.....	2,407 92	
Surplus of Income for Year, as per Revenue Account.....	117 06	
		<u>2,524 98</u>
		<u>21,042 92</u>
		<u>\$3,915,325 46</u>

Revenue Account for Year Ended June 30th, 1907

INCOME

	Funds for General Purposes	Funds for Special Purposes	Gifts for Designated Purposes	Total
TUITION FEES.....	\$321,215 40			\$321,215 40
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (Engineering Courses and Summer Sessions).....	6,427 00			6,427 00
INCOME:				
From Investments.....	28,048 28			
From Scholarships and Other Funds.....	1,617 84			
Bank Interest on Tuition Fees, etc.....		\$16,267 84	\$3,425 87	49,359 83
SPECIAL FUND FOR PUBLICATION.....		4,191 94		4,191 94
COMMENCEMENT FEES, SALE OF PUBLICATIONS, AND SUPPLIES TO STUDENTS AND OTHER RECEIPTS.....				
SPECIAL GIFTS.....	3,986 02			3,986 02
Total Income.....	\$361,294 54	\$20,459 78	\$3,875 87	\$385,630 19
DEFICIENCY OF INCOME FOR YEAR FROM ORDINARY SOURCES, provided for by Special Donations to meet anticipated Deficiency, carried to Balance Sheet.....	21,353 33	*117 06	*1,000 31	20,235 96
* Surplus	\$382,647 87	\$20,342 72	\$2,875 56	\$405,866 15

EXPENDITURE

	Funds for General Purposes	Funds for Special Purposes	Gifts for Designated Purposes	Total
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION.....	\$324,322 12	\$11,642 15	\$2,247 00	\$338,211 27
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.....	50,601 55			50,601 55
LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.....	3,688 49	4,807 97	328 56	8,825 02
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.....	4,035 71			4,035 71
SPECIAL FUND FOR PUBLICATION.....		3,892 60		3,892 60
SPECIAL GIFTS.....			300 00	300 00
Total Expenditure.....	\$382,647 87	\$20,342 72	\$2,875 56	\$405,866 15

College of Pharmacy—Financial Statement

From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 164 36	Educational administration.....	\$26,210 00
Full Course Note (in office).....	40 00	Care of buildings and grounds.....	1,975 42
Reserve Fund.....	6,800 00	Library.....	899 00
Students' Fees:		Business administration.....	330 16
Full course tickets.....	19,360 43	Interest.....	4,050 00
Extra laboratory tickets.....	235 00	Committee on New Members.....	35 00
Quiz tickets.....	95 00		<u>\$33,489 58</u>
Graduate course tickets.....	3,750 00	June 30, 1907:	
Microscopical laboratory tickets.....	75 00	Balance in Lincoln Trust Co.....	\$58 85
Chemical laboratory ticket.....	25 00	Balance in Garfield Bank.....	61 29
Fees and fines from Board of Pharmacy.....	1,300 58	Full Course Note.....	40 00
Membership dues and Initiations.....	495 00	Office.....	100 00
Laboratory breakage.....	519 35		<u>330 14</u>
From students for examination.....	1,050 00		
	<u>\$33,809 72</u>		<u>\$33,809 72</u>



